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1. Enclosure (1) is forwarded as a matter of possible interest.
2. Since the end of World War II, the U.S. Navy has played a major role in at least 187 U.S. responses to international incidents and crises. This research memorandum provides a summary of these Navy crisis management operations. It is a preliminary product of CNA's History of U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Crisis Response Activity Project. As such, comments on the work would be welcome and should be directed to the author, Mr. Adam Siegel, 703-824-2595.

David A. Perin

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Director
Theater, Plans and
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45A2	CG III MEF	OP-602	
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45B	CG SECOND MARDIV	Attn: LCdr. Lance Tucker	
45B	CG THIRD MARDIV	OP-604	
45B	CG FOURTH MARDIV	OP-605	
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A2A	OPA	OP-07	
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A6	HQMC PL56	OP-70	
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U.S. Navy Crisis Response Activity, 1946–1989: Preliminary Report

Adam B. Siegel

Operations and Support Division



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ABSTRACT

Since the end of World War II, the U.S. Navy has played a major role in at least 187 U.S. responses to international incidents and crises. This research memorandum provides a summary of these Navy crisis management operations.



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INTRODUCTION

Since the end of World War II, the U.S. Navy has played a major role in at least 187 U.S. responses to international incidents and crises, exclusive of the Korean and Vietnam wars. This research memorandum provides a summary of these Navy crisis management operations. It was written at the request of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Plans, Policy, and Operations (OP-06) and the Department of the Navy's Office of Program Appraisal (OPA) in response to a request by Senator John McCain.¹ This paper is a preliminary report of CNA's History of U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Crisis Response Activity Project that is being conducted for OP-06.

This paper focuses on the actions of the Navy immediately prior to and during American responses to international incidents and crises. Because this paper focuses on Navy involvement, the 187 crises include only those cases for which it is known that Naval forces were involved in the response. The focus on the Navy's activity is not intended to obscure the fact that the other services and other instruments of policy (military and nonmilitary) play significant roles in the crisis management activities of the National Command Authorities. Similarly, the focus on crises should not obscure the day-to-day actions the Navy undertakes in support of U.S. foreign policy and national strategy, which range from the Navy's role in the strategic triad to the peacetime presence mission Navy forces carry out worldwide. *Keywords - > FID 76*

1. Senator McCain inserted substantial excerpts of a preliminary version of this paper into the *Congressional Record* on 9 November 1989 (pp. S 15384 - S 15394).

DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

Many definitions of "crisis" and "crisis management" exist. This analysis, as with previous CNA efforts, focuses upon American military responses to international incidents and crises. In brief, U.S. military responses consist of actions that fulfill the following criteria:¹

- Actions taken by the National Command Authorities involving the U.S. armed forces (for the immediate purposes of this paper, a Navy surface ship must have been involved in the response).
- Actions taken in conjunction with events occurring outside the United States.
- Actions taken other than in the course of general war (Korea, 1950-1953, and Vietnam, 1964-1975).
- Actions that were reported at a given (senior) level in the political-military policy process.²

A few categories of responses are not included (such as humanitarian missions, e.g., disaster relief and medical ship port calls, and intelligence operations excluded for security reasons).

This paper relies heavily on previous work done in the field concerning the use of armed forces as a political instrument.³ As such, the 187 crisis responses, listed in table 1, can be split into three time periods:

1985-1989	Documentation of ongoing research at CNA on crisis response activity. It is expected that additional U.S. Navy responses for the period will be documented in the course of the research.
1955-1984	Information for this period is based primarily on previous CNA research efforts (as documented in CNA Research Contributions 322 and 429 and CNA Research Memorandum 85-71).
1946-1954	Earlier CNA analysis in this area excluded this period. This paper relies heavily on work done at The Brookings Institution (work done by Barry M. Blechman and Stephen S. Kaplan as documented in <i>Force Without War</i> , 1978) for this period.

Each of the studies drawn on in the preparation of this paper used slightly different methodologies and definitions of "crisis" and "crisis response." Due to these differences, it

1. For a more detailed discussion of this issue, see CNA Research Contribution 322, *U.S. Navy Responses to International Incidents and Crises, 1955-1975*, by Robert B. Mahoney, Jr., Jul 1977, pp. 3-5. Not every response listed in this paper has been tested against this methodology.

2. Each of these criteria can be discussed at great length. For most of CNA's research efforts on crisis response activity, a "senior" level has meant that the response had to be reported to the Chief of Naval Operations or to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the response to be counted.

3. The Selected Bibliography at the end of this document lists the main sources considered in preparing this paper.

is likely that changes to the list presented here would occur if the responses were reviewed using a standard methodology and standard definitions.

Figure 1 displays the U.S. Navy's Ocean Area Codes, which are used to geographically describe each crisis response.

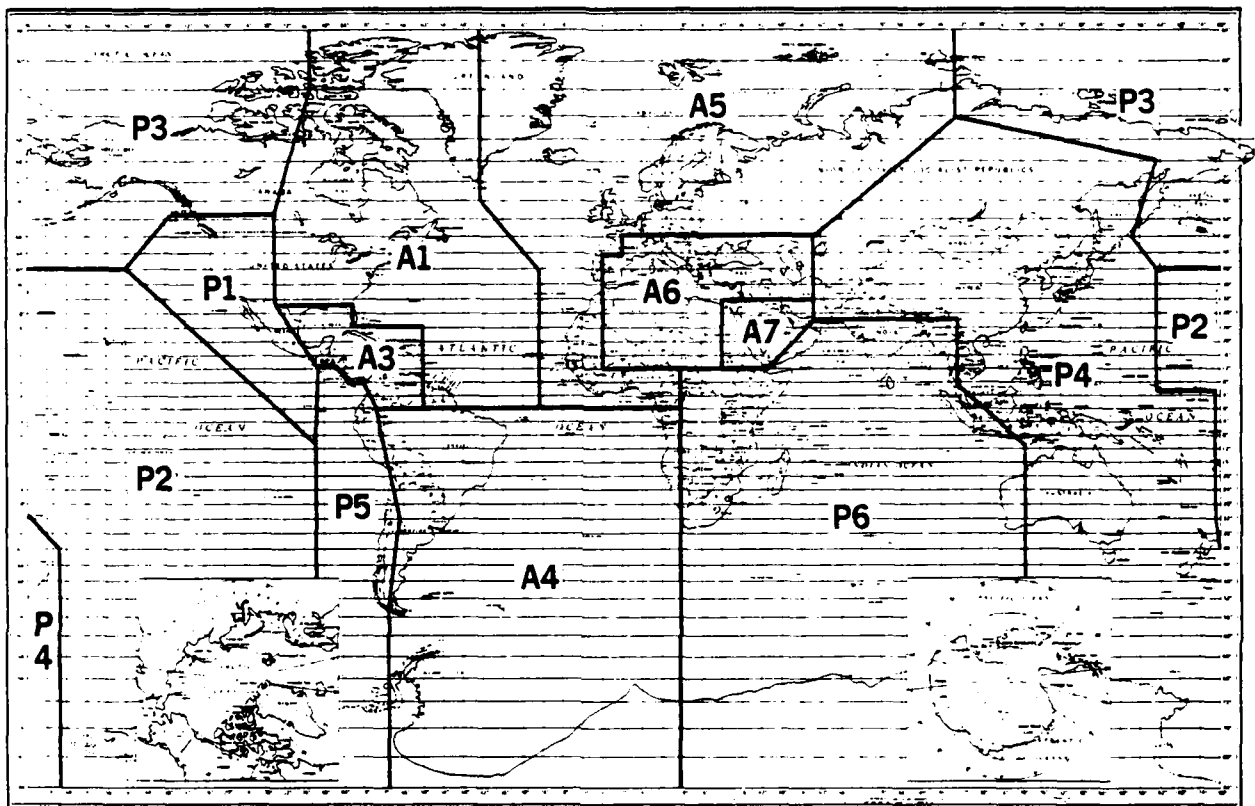


Figure 1. U.S. Navy Ocean Area Codes

Table 1. U.S. Navy Crisis Responses, 1946-1989

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
1	Coup in Haiti	1/12/46	2	A3	0	N	N	N	N
2	Security of Turkey	3/22/46	19	A6	0	N	N	N	N
3	Greece, Pol. Conflict	4/10/46	5	A6	0	N	N	N	N
4	China Civil War	Apr-46	1,038	P4	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Security of Trieste	6/3/46	65	A6	0	N	Y	N	N
6	Turkey/Greece	8/16/46	148	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
7	Chilean Inauguration	11/1/46	6	P5	1	N	N	N	N
8	Lebanon	12/1/46	4	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
9	Uruguayan Inaug.	2/22/47	9	A4	0	N	N	Y	N
10	Greek Civil War	4/16/47	412	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
11	Security of Turkey	5/2/47	396	A6	1	Y	N	N	N
12	Cuban Sup, Anti-Truj	Aug-47	59	A3	0	N	N	N	N
13	Security of Trieste	8/16/47	122	A6	0	N	N	N	Y
14	Elections in Italy	11/2/47	94	A6	1	N	N	N	N
15	Arab-Israeli War	1/5/48	466	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
16	Security of Trieste	1/16/48	88	A6	?	Y	Y	N	N
17	Interests in Persian Gulf	1/20/48	1	A7	0	N	N	N	N
18	Security of Norway	4/29/48	4	A5	1	N	N	N	N
19	Security of Berlin	6/26/48	401	A5	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
20	Relations w/Argentina	Nov-48	7	A4	0	N	N	N	N
21	Gov Change, China	12/9/49	38	P4	1	N	N	N	N
22	Kor War, For Straits	6/27/50	951	P4	1	N	N	N	N
23	Kor War, Sec Europe	7/16/50	715	A5	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
24	Lebanon	8/14/50	1	A6	2	N	N	N	N
25	Security of Yugoslavia	3/15/51	869	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
26	China-Taiwan Conflict	2/2/53	2	P4	?	N	N	N	N
27	Dien Bien Phu	3/13/54	90	P4	2	N	N	N	N
28	Honduras-Guatemala	5/20/54	14	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
29	PRC ShDo U.K. A/C	7/24/54	6	P4	2	N	N	N	N
30	Vietnam Evacuations	Aug-54	305	P4	0	Y	Y	N	N
31	Accord on Trieste	10/7/54	20	A6	0	N	N	N	Y
32	Tachen Islands	2/8/55	6	P4	6	Y	Y	Y	N
33	Red Sea Patrols	Feb-56	183	A7	0	N	N	N	N
34	Jordan	Mar-56	62	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
35	Pre-Suez	Aug-56	69	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
36	Suez War	10/30/56	8	A6	3	Y	Y	Y	N
37	Post-Suez	11/6/56	38	A6	8	Y	Y	N	N
38	Cuban Civil War	Dec-56	435	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
39	Jordan Unrest	4/25/57	9	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
40	Haiti	6/14/57	18	A3	0	Y	Y	N	N

NOTES: See page 9.

Table 1. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
41	PRC-ROC Tension	Jul-57	63	P4	3	Y	Y	N	N
42	Syria	8/21/57	118	A6	4	Y	Y	Y	N
43	Indonesia	12/10/57	174	P4	2	Y	Y	N	N
44	Venezuela	5/13/58	3	A3	0	Y	Y	N	Y
45	Lebanon	5/15/58	48	A6	3	Y	Y	N	N
46	Lebanon	Jul-58	93	A6	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
47	Jordan-Iraq	7/17/58	138	A7	0	N	N	N	N
48	Quemoy	Aug-58	67	P4	6	Y	Y	Y	N
49	Panama	4/30/59	5	A3	0	N	N	N	N
50	Berlin Crisis	May-59	145	A5	2	N	Y	Y	Y
51	Laos	Jul-59	103	P4	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
52	PRC-ROC	7/5/59	6	P4	2	?	N	N	N
53	Panama	Aug-59	93	A3	0	N	N	N	N
54	Congo	7/1/60	124	A4	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
55	Guatemala	11/14/60	27	A3	2	N	N	N	N
56	Laos	1/1/61	6	P4	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
57	Gulf of Guinea-Congo	2/2/61	34	A4	0	Y	Y	N	N
58	Laos	3/21/61	85	P4	3	Y	Y	N	N
59	Bay of Pigs	Apr-61	62	A3	2	Y	Y	Y	N
60	Dominican Republic	5/30/61	12	A3	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
61	Zanzibar	Jun-61	31	P6	0	Y	Y	N	N
62	Kuwait	7/4/61	4	P6	0	Y	Y	N	N
63	Berlin Crisis	Jul-61	102	A5	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
64	Dominican Republic	11/18/61	32	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
65	South Vietnam	Dec-61	244	P4	0	N	N	N	Y
66	Dominican Republic	1/18/62	2	A3	0	Y	Y	N	N
67	Guatemala Riots	3/14/62	9	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
68	South Vietnam	4/15/62	849	P4	0	Y	Y	N	N
69	Thailand	5/10/62	90	P4	2	Y	Y	N	N
70	Guantanamo	7/25/62	3	A3	0	Y	Y	N	N
71	Haiti Civil Disorder	Aug-62	14	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
72	Cuban Missile Crisis	10/14/62	38	A3	8	Y	Y	Y	Y
73	Sino-Indian War	11/19/62	2	P6	1	N	N	N	N
74	Laos	Apr-63	35	P4	2	Y	Y	N	N
75	Haitian Unrest	4/29/63	34	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
76	Haiti Civil War	8/6/63	17	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
77	Vietnam Civil Disorder	8/25/63	93	P4	2	Y	Y	N	N
78	PRC-ROC	9/20/63	5	P4	1	N	N	N	N
79	Dominican Republic	9/25/63	81	A3	0	Y	N	N	N
80	Indonesia-Malaysia	Oct-63	78	P4	1	N	N	N	N

NOTES: See page 9.

Table 1. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
81	Zanzibar	1/12/64	2	P6	0	N	N	N	N
82	Tanganyika	1/20/64	7	P6	0	N	N	N	N
83	Carib. Surveillance	1/15/64	92	A3	0	N	N	N	N
84	Panama	Jan-64	101	A3	0	Y	Y	Y	Y
85	Venezuela	Jan-64	310	A3	0	N	N	N	N
86	Cyprus	1/22/64	269	A6	1	Y	Y	Y	N
87	Brazil	3/31/64	4	A4	1	N	N	N	N
88	Laos	4/21/64	42	P4	2	N	Y	Y	N
89	Guantanamo	5/1/64	7	A3	0	Y	Y	N	N
90	Panama	5/7/64	14	A3	0	Y	Y	N	N
91	Dominican Republic	7/24/64	5	A3	0	N	N	N	N
92	Gulf of Tonkin	8/2/64	9	P4	2	N	N	N	N
93	Haiti	8/7/64	3	A3	0	N	N	N	N
94	Panama	1/7/65	6	A3	0	Y	N	N	N
95	Tanzania	1/17/65	1	P6	0	N	N	N	N
96	Venezuela-Colombia	Jan-65	91	A3	0	N	N	N	N
97	British Guiana	Apr-65	11	A3	0	N	N	N	N
98	Dominican Republic	4/24/65	515	A3	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
99	Yemen	Jul-65	32	P6	0	N	N	N	N
100	Cyprus	8/3/65	30	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
101	Indonesia	10/2/65	8	P4	0	Y	Y	N	N
102	Indo-Pakistani War	9/11/65	25	P6	0	N	N	Y	N
103	Greek Coup	4/21/67	23	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
104	Six Day War	6/6/67	6	A6	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
105	DD <i>Eilat</i> Sinking	10/21/67	12	A6	2	N	N	N	N
106	Cyprus	11/15/67	24	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
107	USS <i>Pueblo</i>	1/24/68	59	P4	3	N	N	Y	N
108	EC-121 Shootdown	4/14/69	26	P4	4	N	N	Y	Y
109	Curacao Civil Unrest	5/31/69	1	A3	0	Y	Y	N	N
110	Lebanon-Libya Ops	10/26/69	5	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
111	Trinidad	4/22/70	6	A3	0	Y	Y	Y	N
112	Jordan	6/11/70	7	P6	1	Y	Y	Y	N
113	Jordan	9/2/70	60	A6	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
114	Haiti Succession	4/22/71	37	A3	0	N	Y	N	N
115	Indo-Pakistani War	12/10/71	30	P6	1	Y	N	N	N
116	Bahama Lines	12/15/71	52	A3	0	N	N	N	N
117	Lebanon	5/3/73	7	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
118	Middle East War	10/6/73	48	A6	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
119	Middle East Force	10/24/73	22	A7	0	N	N	N	N
120	Oil Embargo-IO Ops	10/25/73	159	A6	1	N	N	N	N

NOTES: See page 9.

Table 1. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
121	Cyprus	7/15/74	39	A6	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
122	Cyprus Unrest	1/18/75	4	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
123	Ethiopia	2/3/75	4	A7	0	N	N	N	N
124	Mayaguez	5/13/75	3	P4	2	Y	Y	Y	N
125	Lebanon	Aug-75	367	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
126	Polisario Rebels	1/5/76	18	A5	0	Y	N	N	N
127	Tunisia	7/27/76	25	A6	0	N	N	N	N
128	Kenya-Uganda	7/8/76	20	P6	1	N	N	N	N
129	Korean Tree Incident	8/19/76	21	P4	1	N	N	Y	Y
130	Uganda	2/25/77	6	P6	1	N	N	N	N
131	Ogaden War	Feb-78	51	P6	1	N	N	Y	N
132	Sea of Okhotsk	6/15/78	10	P4	0	N	N	N	N
133	Afghanistan	Jul-78	31	P6	1	N	N	N	N
134	Nicaragua	9/16/78	16	A3	0	N	N	Y	N
135	Iran Revolution	12/6/78	86	P6	1	Y	Y	Y	N
136	China-Vietnam	2/25/79	6	P4	1	N	N	N	N
137	Yemen	3/6/79	93	P6	1	N	N	Y	N
138	Soviet Troops in Cuba	10/2/79	46	A3	1	Y	Y	Y	N
139	Afghan/Iran Hostages	10/9/79	472	P6	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
140	Park-Chung Hee	10/26/79	9	P4	1	N	N	Y	Y
141	Korea	5/27/80	33	P4	1	N	N	Y	Y
142	Iran-Iraq War	9/30/80	125	P6	2	N	N	Y	N
143	Poland	12/9/80	24	A5	0	N	N	Y	N
144	Morocco	1/29/81	10	A5	0	N	N	N	N
145	Liberia	4/1/81	15	A5	0	N	N	N	Y
146	Syria	5/3/81	135	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
147	Libya	8/1/81	20	A6	2	N	N	N	N
148	Sadat-Sudan	10/7/81	24	A6	1	Y	Y	Y	N
149	Central America	10/16/81	47	A3	2	Y	Y	N	N
150	Israeli Invasion	6/8/82	45	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
151	Peacekeeping Force	8/10/82	30	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
152	Palestinian Massacre	9/22/82	143	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
153	Libya-Sudan	2/14/83	11	A6	1	N	N	N	N
154	Honduras	6/14/83	131	A3	1	Y	Y	N	Y
155	Libya-Chad	8/1/83	16	A6	1	N	N	N	N
156	Marine Barracks Bomb	8/29/83	170	A6	2	Y	Y	Y	N
157	KAL 007	9/1/83	66	P4	0	N	N	Y	N
158	Iran-Iraq	10/8/83	92	P6	1	Y	Y	Y	N
159	Korea-Burma	10/11/83	3	P4	1	N	N	Y	N
160	Grenada	10/20/83	23	A3	1	Y	Y	Y	Y

NOTES: See page 9.

Table 1. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
161	Syria	12/3/83	37	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
162	Central America	3/13/84	264	A3	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
163	Persian Gulf	Apr-84	245	A7	1	N	N	Y	N
164	Red Sea Mines	8/3/84	46	A7	0	Y	N	N	N
165	Beirut Embassy	9/21/84	42	A6	0	Y	Y	N	N
166	Saudi Hijacking	11/6/84	1	A6	1	N	N	N	N
167	Cuba	11/30/84	1	A4	1	N	N	Y	N
168	U.S. Pers. in Lebanon	Mar-85	32	A6	1	N	N	N	N
169	TWA 847 Hijacking	6/14/85	41	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
170	Persian Gulf	9/13/85	19	A7	0	N	N	N	N
171	<i>Achille Lauro</i>	10/7/85	4	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
172	Egypt Air Hijacking	11/23/85	3	A6	1	N	N	N	N
173	Persian Gulf Escort	1/12/86	141	A7	0	N	N	N	N
174	Yemen Civil War	Jan-86	32	P6	0	N	N	N	N
175	OVL-FON Ops	Feb-86	85	A6	3	N	N	N	N
176	Lebanon Hostages	Mar-86	1	A6	0	N	N	N	N
177	La Belle Disco, Libya	4/10/86	6	A6	2	N	N	Y	N
178	Pakistan Hijacking	Sep-86	1	A6	1	N	N	N	N
179	Persian Gulf Ops	Jan-87	579	A7	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
180	Hostages in Lebanon	Feb-87	29	A6	1	N	N	N	N
181	Summer Olympics	Sep-88	31	P4	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
182	Burma Unrest	Sep-88	31	P6	0	Y	Y	N	N
183	Maldives Coup	11/17/88	1	P6	1	N	N	N	N
184	Lebanon Civil War	Feb-89	45	A6	?	Y	Y	N	Y
185	China Civil Unrest	Jun-89	31	P4	1	N	N	N	N
186	Panama Elections	5/11/89	52	A3	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
187	Hostages in Lebanon	8/1/89	32	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N

NOTES: See page 9.

Table 1 (Continued)

NOTES: This table is the result of preliminary research. It is likely that specific items in the table will be adjusted during future work.

Column headings:

- Begin date:** Date of first known movement of U.S. Navy surface forces in response to crisis. In some cases (primarily in the 1946-1954 period from the Brookings *Force Without War* database), the begin date is for the first use of U.S. armed forces in the response. When the date is given in the form "Mon-Yr" rather than "M/D/Yr," it is because a specific starting date of operations is not known.
- Length:** In days, from "Begin date" to known (or the best estimate of the) release date of forces to normal operations. In some cases, the approximate date that operations became institutionalized (e.g., a normal part of U.S. Navy operations) was used as the end of the crisis response.
- OAC:** U.S. Navy Ocean Area Code, as displayed in figure 1. This is the location of the crisis or of the main portion of the crisis response.
- CVs:** Largest number of carriers known to be operating in the crisis response at any one point. (Both CVAs and CVSs are counted in this column.) A "?" indicates that carrier involvement is assumed but that the exact number of vessel(s) is not known.
- Am:** Are amphibious ships known to have been involved in the crisis response? A "?" indicates that amphibious ship involvement is assumed but that exact vessel(s) are not known.
- USMC:** Are U.S. Marine Corps forces known to have been involved in the crisis response?
- USAF:** Are U.S. Air Force forces known to have been involved in the crisis response? (This column relies heavily upon the Brookings (and Zelikow) *Force Without War* data for the 1946-1982 period. If "USAF" or "Transport" aircraft were indicated in the *Force Without War* database, then a "Y" has been entered. There are a number of cases in which information available indicates USAF involvement even when the Brookings data do not indicate such involvement. In those cases, a "Y" was also entered.)
- USA:** Are U.S. Army forces known to have been involved in the crisis response? (This column relies heavily upon the Brookings (and Zelikow) *Force Without War* database for the 1946-1982 period. If "USA" involvement is indicated in the Brookings data base, then a "Y" has been entered. There are a number of cases in which information available indicates USA involvement even when the Brookings data do not indicate such involvement. In those cases, a "Y" was also entered.)

SOURCES: See Selected Bibliography.

U.S. NAVY AND OTHER SERVICE CRISIS RESPONSE ACTIVITY

This paper lists and describes 187 instances of U.S. Navy crisis response activity since World War II. These cases demonstrate that aircraft carriers have played a dominant role in the use of Navy forces. In 125 cases, or 67 percent of the total, aircraft carriers were used at some point in the response (see tables 2 and 3). Amphibious ships were also frequently used (101 cases, 54 percent). Not surprisingly, the Marine Corps involvement in these 187 crisis responses closely paralleled the use of amphibious ships (97 cases or 52 percent).¹

Table 2. U.S. Navy Crisis Response Activity, 1946-1989, by Five-Year Periods^a

Period	Number of Responses	CVs	Avg. Number of CVs	Amph. Ships	USMC	USAF	USA
45-49	21	12	1.0	8	8	3	3
50-54	10	7	1.8	3	3	1	1
55-59	22	16	3.1	17	17	7	4
60-64	40	23	1.9	27	26	9	7
65-69	17	9	2.0	9	8	5	3
70-74	11	7	2.0	6	7	5	3
75-79	19	14	1.1	7	6	8	3
80-84	27	21	1.3	15	13	12	5
85-89	20	15	1.4	8	8	4	4
Total	187	125	1.7	101	97	54	34

a. This table displays the number of cases for each category by five-year periods. There are, at this point, no cases included for the 1945 period in the data, thus the first period covers only four years. The "CVs" and "Amph. Ships" columns include those cases in which there were "?" in the "CVs" and "Am" columns in table 1. The "Avg. Number of CVs" column is the average number of carriers used in responses for each period. The average does not include the "?" cases.

Although Navy forces typically operated independently or in conjunction with the Marine Corps, in 54 of the crises (29 percent) the U.S. Air Force was also involved, and in 34 crises (18 percent) Army forces were involved. Although the information on USAF and USA involvement relies almost entirely on secondary sources, the distributions are not wholly inconsistent with the research done at Brookings in the mid-1970s and in a follow-on effort conducted in the early 1980s.²

1. This should not be surprising, as most frequently Marines are deployed aboard amphibious ships, and the use of either typically involves the use of both. There are a number of cases in which the Marine Corps was used when no Navy ships were used. For example, in October 1956, a company of Marines was air lifted from Camp Lejeune to the U.S. Naval Air Station at Port Lyautey, Morocco, amidst growing French-Moroccan tensions. These cases are not dealt with in this paper.

2. Barry Blechman and Stephen S. Kaplan, *Force Without War*, Washington, D.C., The Brookings Institution, 1978; and, Philip D. Zelikow, "Force Without War, 1975-1982," *The Journal of Strategic Studies*, vol. 7, no. 1, March 1984, pp. 29-54.

Table 3. U.S. Navy Crisis Response Activity, 1946-1989; Proportion of Involvement by Service and Force Type

Period	Number of Responses	Proportion of Involvement				
		CVs	Amph	USMC	USAF	USA
45-49	21	.57	.38	.38	.14	.14
50-54	10	.70	.30	.30	.10	.10
55-59	22	.73	.77	.77	.32	.18
60-64	40	.58	.67	.65	.23	.18
65-69	17	.53	.53	.47	.29	.18
70-74	11	.64	.55	.64	.45	.27
75-79	19	.74	.37	.32	.42	.16
80-84	27	.78	.56	.48	.44	.19
85-89	20	.75	.40	.40	.20	.20
Total	187	.67	.54	.52	.29	.18

NOTE: This table is derived from the data in table 2.

For the period 1946-1982, according to these efforts, there were a total of 258 uses of the U.S. armed forces for political purposes. Of these 258 cases, "ground combat forces" were involved in 55 (or 21 percent). In the 209 cases involving U.S. Navy forces,¹ ground combat forces were involved in 36 (or 17 percent--see table 4). According to this research, "land-based air" was used in 125 responses, or 48 percent of the total. In those 209 cases of Navy involvement according to the Brookings work, there were 81 cases (39 percent) in which "land-based air" was also involved. This is 11 percent higher than the figure arrived at in this paper. The Brookings data, however, considered armed forces by type rather than by service, as considered in this paper; thus, the figures for "land-based air" also considered land-based Naval aviation, such as P-3 squadrons. Although a detailed examination of this question has not been conducted, much of the 11-percent difference most likely derives from the differing definitions used by the two research efforts.

1. There are a number of reasons for the apparent discrepancy between the numbers presented in this paper (187 Navy responses for the years 1946-1989) and the *Force Without War* data (209 USN responses for the 1946-1982 period). The principal explanation for the discrepancy seems two-fold:

- Differing definitions for the duration of the Vietnam War (CNA's research defines the start of the Vietnam War with the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution of August 1964 and defines the end of the U.S. involvement in the war in April 1975, following the evacuation of the U.S. Embassy. The respective dates in the Brookings work are March 1965 and March 1972).
- Multiple listings for some crises in the Brookings research to facilitate examination of different forms of use of America's armed forces for political purposes.

The Brookings study also focused more upon the political utility of armed force as opposed to CNA's focus upon the use of U.S. Navy forces to respond to an international incident or crisis. Therefore, a number of cases included in the Brookings database (such as the invitation of Spanish observers onto U.S. Navy ships during an exercise in 1952 following the signing of the U.S.-Spain basing agreement) are excluded according to the definitions used at CNA.

This paper does not examine all instances of the American use of force in situations short of war and thus cannot describe the share of total responses by the U.S. armed forces that the Navy participated in. In the Brookings and follow-on work, however, there were 258 total crises examined for service involvement for the period 1946-1975. According to the Brookings research, Navy forces participated in 209, or 81 percent, of the total number.

Table 4. Distribution of Incidents by Type of Force Responding, 1946-1982

Type of Force Used	Number of Incidents	Percentage of Total
Naval only	119	46
Navy and land-based air	54	21
Navy and ground	9	3
All three components	27	10
Ground only	5	2
Ground and air	14	5
Air only	30	12
<hr/>		
Total Incidents	258	100
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Total for Naval Forces ^a	209	81
Total for Land-Based Air ^b	125	48
Total for Ground Combat Forces ^c	55	21

a. Includes Marine Corps units when deployed on amphibious vessels.

b. In addition to USAF forces, this includes Navy land-based maritime patrol aircraft and Army helicopter transportation units.

c. Army units, and Marines when not deployed on amphibious vessels.

SOURCES: Barry Blechman and Stephen S. Kaplan, *Force Without War*, Washington, D.C., The Brookings Institution, 1978, p. 40 (for the 1946-1975 period); and, Philip D. Zelikow, "Force Without War, 1975-1982," *The Journal of Strategic Studies*, vol. 7, no. 1, March 1984, pp. 46-47 (for the 1975-1982 period).

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. NAVY CRISIS RESPONSE ACTIVITY

Over the past 45 years, the U.S. Navy has been called upon to respond to international incidents and crises in every region of the world. The Mediterranean Sea has been the scene of the most crisis responses of any one region (60 responses, 32 percent of the total). (See table 5.) There have been at least 44 responses (24 percent) in the Caribbean, 36 (19 percent) in the Western Pacific, and 22 (12 percent) in the Indian Ocean. The Mediterranean has been one of the most active regions, in terms of the number of crisis responses, in every period except the Kennedy and early Johnson administration years (1960-1964). In this five-year period, there were 19 responses in the Caribbean (following the Cuban revolution) and 11 in the Western Pacific (in the years leading to the Vietnam War). In the same period, there was just one response in the Mediterranean.

Table 5. U.S. Navy Crisis Response Activity, 1946-1989; Regional Distribution^a

Period	A3	A4/P5	A5	A6	A7	P4	P6	Total
45-49	2	3	2	11	1	2	0	21
50-54	1	0	1	3	0	5	0	10
55-59	5	0	1	8	2	6	0	22
60-64	19	3	1	1	0	11	5	40
65-69	5	0	0	6	0	3	3	17
70-74	3	0	0	5	1	0	2	11
75-79	2	0	1	3	1	5	7	19
80-84	5	0	3	12	2	3	2	27
85-89	1	0	0	11	3	1	3	20
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	44	6	9	60	10	36	22	187
Percentage	24	3	5	32	5	19	12	100

- a.
- A3 = Caribbean
 - A4/P5 = South Atlantic and Southeastern Pacific
 - A5 = Eastern Atlantic
 - A6 = Mediterranean Sea
 - A7 = Red Sea and Persian Gulf
 - P4 = Western Pacific
 - P6 = Indian Ocean

Figure 1 displays the U.S. Navy Ocean Area Codes on a world map.

Table 6 provides a short description of each of the 187 Navy crisis response actions, highlighting the cause and nature of each response. A glossary of abbreviations and acronyms is provided at the end of this document.

Table 6. Descriptions of U.S. Navy Crisis Responses

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
1	Coup in Haiti	1/12/46	2	A3	0	N	N	N	N
On 10 January 1946, a military junta overthrew the government of President Elie Lescot in Haiti. USN forces in the Caribbean moved toward Honduras but were soon recalled as the situation quickly stabilized.									
2	Security of Turkey	3/22/46	19	A6	0	N	N	N	N
Amidst Soviet pressure on Turkey and tension over the Soviet presence in Iran, the U.S. Government decided to use the battleship <i>Missouri</i> to return the body of the deceased Turkish ambassador to the United States to Turkey for burial. <i>Missouri</i> , which departed the United States on 22 March, arrived in Istanbul on 5 April. This was taken as a strong sign of U.S. support for and commitment to Turkey.									
3	Greece, Pol. Conflict	4/10/46	5	A6	0	N	N	N	N
On 10 April 1946, following her visit in Istanbul, USS <i>Missouri</i> entered Piraeus harbor. This was during a period of significant Eastern Bloc pressure on Greece and was meant to signal U.S. resolve to support the Greek Government.									
4	China Civil War	Apr-46	1,038	P4	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
On 9 January 1946, Communist and government troop movements were suspended in accordance with a truce agreement. In April, the truce collapsed as Communist forces attacked Nationalist-held towns and all-out conflict renewed. Following the breakdown of the truce in China, the U.S. Navy resumed transporting Nationalist troops within the country. Over the next years, significant U.S. force movements occurred within China. For example, in November 1948, 1,250 Marines from Guam reinforced the USMC garrison at Tsingtao, and in mid-December, a contingent of Marines moved from Tsingtao to Shanghai to protect the 2,500 U.S. nationals in the city.									
5	Security of Trieste	6/3/46	65	A6	0	N	Y	N	N
On 2 June 1946, the Governments of the United States and United Kingdom formally protested Yugoslavian obstruction of the Allied Military Government in Trieste. The next day, the U.S. Navy confirmed that the cruiser <i>Fargo</i> was en route to Trieste. In late June, as many as ten Allied warships, including USN and RN battleships, lay off the coast.									
6	Turkey/Greece	8/16/46	148	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
On 7 August 1946, following Turkish elections, the Soviet Union renewed its demands for a revision of the Montreux Convention governing access to the Black Sea, and Soviet naval activity in the region began. On 10 August, the Turkish Premier reaffirmed Turkey's intent to continue opposition to the Soviet demands. In the coming months, U.S. and U.K. naval activity in region greatly increased, and on 18 October, Turkey rejected the Soviet demands. In the same time period, the Communist insurgency in Greece grew dramatically. On 5 September, CVB <i>Franklin Delano Roosevelt</i> and four escorts arrived in Piraeus to underscore the U.S. support for the Greek Government. On 9 September, as <i>Roosevelt</i> left port, 78 U.S. aircraft flew over the task force. On 30 September, the U.S. Government announced that U.S. Navy units would be permanently stationed in the Mediterranean to carry out American policy and diplomacy.									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
7	Chilean Inauguration	11/1/46	6	P5	1	N	N	N	N
<p>Following a leftist victory in the September election and a month of tensions over the results, the United States announced that a five-ship squadron would visit Chile for the inauguration. The USN ships arrived on 1 November.</p>									
8	Lebanon	12/1/46	4	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>Just prior to the withdrawal of the last French troops from Lebanon (which occurred in late December), elements of the U.S. Mediterranean Fleet made a well-publicized port visit in Beirut.</p>									
9	Uruguayan Inaug.	2/22/47	9	A4	0	N	N	Y	N
<p>To emphasize U.S. support for the new Uruguayan Government, a Navy and Army Air contingent was sent to Montevideo for the 1 March 1947 inauguration. On 23 February, seven B-29 Superfortresses representing the Army left Salina, Kansas. The Navy contingent consisted of the light cruiser <i>Fresno</i> and four destroyers.</p>									
10	Greek Civil War	4/16/47	412	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>On 30 January 1947, the Government of Greece declared martial law amidst the worsening conflict with the Communist insurgents. On 21 February, the United Kingdom announced that it could no longer afford to give military aid to Greece and Turkey. Amidst the debate in the U.S. Congress over an aid package to the two countries, elements of the U.S. Navy's Mediterranean Fleet, including the carrier <i>Leyte</i>, visited Greek ports.</p>									
11	Security of Turkey	5/2/47	396	A6	1	Y	N	N	N
<p>Amidst a significant reduction in the U.K. Eastern Mediterranean presence and continued pressure from the USSR on Turkey, the U.S. Government offered a large aid package to Turkey. In what was seen as linked to the aid package issue, four USN ships (including the aircraft carrier <i>Leyte</i>) made a week-long port visit in Istanbul.</p>									
12	Cuban Sup, Anti-Truj	Aug-47	59	A3	0	N	N	N	N
<p>The Cuban Government began supporting anti-Trujillo forces as early as January 1946. In July 1947, the Trujillo regime began to perceive the exiles as a major threat, and on 18 August, the Dominican Republic's armed forces were put on alert. Following this, USN operations in the Caribbean increased as part of growing U.S. pressure on Cuba. On 28 September, the revolutionary forces were disbanded by Cuba.</p>									
13	Security of Trieste	8/16/47	122	A6	0	N	N	N	Y
<p>In August 1947, there was evidence of progress on the questions surrounding the division of Trieste. On 3 September, an accord for withdrawal from Trieste was signed; 5,000 U.S. troops along with equal contingents of British and Yugoslav soldiers were to remain, with the city divided into two zones. Despite the agreement, tension continued as Yugoslavia tested the Anglo-U.S. commitment. For example, on 16 September, 12 U.S. Army troops, who were soon reinforced, blocked the movement of 2,000 Yugoslavian troops into the western zone of the city.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
14	Elections in Italy	11/2/47	94	A6	1	N	N	N	N
<p>Amidst growing fears of a Communist victory and increasing domestic violence, the United States announced a delay to late November of the departure of the last occupation troops in Italy. USN ships were moved to the area as the troops remained through mid-December following President Truman's 12 December pledge that the United States would defend Italy despite the withdrawal of the last 1,600 troops.</p>									
15	Arab-Israeli War	1/5/48	466	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>In early January 1948, the Sixth Fleet began patrol operations in the Eastern Mediterranean as the situation in Palestine deteriorated toward the end of the British Mandate period. On 15 May, Israel declared its independence and Arab forces invaded. On 19 June, the Chief of Naval Operations assigned three destroyers to the U.N. mediator for the Palestinian truce. On 23 July, USS <i>Putnam</i> evacuated the U.N. team from Haifa and became the first USN ship to fly the U.N. flag.</p>									
16	Security of Trieste	1/16/48	88	A6	?	Y	Y	N	N
<p>Yugoslav Communist labor unions called for a general strike in Trieste in the first weeks of January 1949. Shortly thereafter, 1,000 marines of the 2nd USMC division left for the Mediterranean one day ahead of schedule. This was perceived as a warning for Yugoslav troops not to molest U.S. Army troops in Trieste. The departure of the Marines being replaced was postponed, thereby doubling the USMC presence in the Mediterranean for a period.</p>									
17	Interests in Persian Gulf	1/20/48	1	A7	0	N	N	N	N
<p>To underscore the U.S. commitment to the Persian Gulf region, the USN Persian Gulf Area Command was formally established (the name was changed to Middle East Force in August 1948) with a seaplane tender as the flag (and only) ship. This formalized a deployment that has continued, at some force level, to this day. The Soviet Union criticized the establishment of the command within a few days.</p>									
18	Security of Norway	4/29/48	4	A5	1	N	N	N	N
<p>Amidst fears of a Communist coup in Norway and growing Soviet press attacks on Norway and Sweden, a U.S. ship visit to Oslo was announced in early April. On 29 April, the aircraft carrier <i>Valley Forge</i> and three escorts arrived for a four-day port visit.</p>									
19	Security of Berlin	6/26/48	401	A5	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
<p>On 1 April 1948, the Soviet Union temporarily restricted Western access to Berlin. On 24 June, all Western transportation to the city was cut off. On 26 June 1948, the Berlin airlift was initiated to offset the blockade. In addition to USN air units that participated in the airlift, a carrier battle group (CVBG) was moved into the North Atlantic. The blockade was declared lifted by the Soviets on 12 May 1949. The airlift continued through 30 September 1949.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
20	Relations w/Argentina	Nov-48	7	A4	0	N	N	N	N
<p>In the fall of 1948, a period of gradually worsening U.S. relations was generally linked to the 9 September speech by the Argentinian leader in which he threatened to hang his opponents. Relations improved in November following a two-ship USN port visit.</p>									
21	Gov Change, China	12/9/49	38	P4	1	N	N	N	N
<p>On 8 December 1949, the Nationalist government and forces withdrew to Taiwan and formally established the Republic of China (ROC). The next day, the U.S. Navy announced that the Pacific Fleet was understrength and would be reinforced by vessels from the Atlantic. On 29 December, <i>Boxer</i> was assigned to the Western Pacific in the first aircraft carrier deployment there since April 1949.</p>									
22	Kor War, For Straits	6/27/50	951	P4	1	N	N	N	N
<p>During the Korean War, USN forces were ordered to the Formosa Straits on a number of occasions to counteract threats of a People's Republic of China (PRC) invasion of Taiwan. For example, at the very beginning of the war, aircraft from the carrier <i>Valley Forge</i> flew over Taipei in a demonstration of U.S. commitment to the Republic of China. In April 1951, Task Force 77 (TF 77) was ordered to the Taiwan Straits from Korean waters to counteract a threatened invasion of Taiwan from Communist China. TF 77 operated in the Straits from 11 to 14 April, then returned to Korean waters.</p>									
23	Kor War, Sec Europe	7/16/50	715	A5	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
<p>With the outbreak of war on the Korean peninsula, it was feared that the Soviets would invade Western Europe. Over the next two years, U.S. forces were built up in Europe.</p>									
24	Lebanon	8/14/50	1	A6	2	N	N	N	N
<p>At the request of the Lebanese Government, USS <i>Midway</i> (CVB), <i>Leyte</i> (CVL), <i>Salem</i> (CA), <i>Columbus</i> (CA), and destroyers visited Beirut and gave a carrier aircraft demonstration. This demonstrated U.S. presence in the Mediterranean in spite of the deep U.S. involvement in Korea.</p>									
25	Security of Yugoslavia	3/15/51	869	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
<p>In the Summer of 1948, Yugoslavia was expelled from the Comintern. Over the next several years, there were serious tensions between Yugoslavia and its Communist neighbors. In March 1951, Tito claimed that Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union were massing forces along Yugoslavia's border. In mid-March, a reinforced Marine Corps battalion arrived in the area. Later in March, the relief force for the Mediterranean arrived six weeks early to cover "the politically critical spring period." In the last week of May, the Fleet was augmented with another aircraft carrier. In September 1952, President Tito went to sea aboard the carrier <i>Coral Sea</i> (a demonstration to the Soviet Union that American aid was available and acceptable to Yugoslavia).</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
26	China-Taiwan Conflict	2/2/53	2	P4	?	N	N	N	N
<p>Three years after President Truman gave TF 77 orders to operate in the Formosa Straits to prevent an attack both by the PRC on Taiwan and by the ROC against the mainland, President Eisenhower ordered that TF 72 should cease the blockade of Taiwan. Eisenhower's goal was to "de-neutralize" the island.</p>									
27	Dien Bien Phu	3/13/54	90	P4	2	N	N	N	N
<p>On 13 March 1954, the battle for Dien Bien Phu began in earnest as the Viet Minh launched their first major assaults on the French garrison. On 19 March, USN forces in the region, including the carriers <i>Wasp</i> and <i>Essex</i>, were put on alert. The carrier task group steamed on 22 March for a position off the Indochina coast. On 18 April, USN pilots flew 25 aircraft from <i>Saipan</i> (CVL-48) to a French airfield in Indochina. On 7 May, Dien Bien Phu fell.</p>									
28	Honduras-Guatemala	5/20/54	14	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>In January 1954, the leftist Guatemalan Government requested arms from the Soviet Bloc in reaction to a U.S. decision to support an anti-Government "liberation" movement. On 20 May, the first Soviet arms shipment arrived. On that day, the Caribbean Sea Frontier established air-sea patrols in the Gulf of Honduras to protect Honduras from invasion and to control arms shipments to Guatemala. On 3 June, the U.S. airlifted arms to Honduras, and on 18 June, the U.S. announced a complete arms embargo against Guatemala. The crisis ended after a 29 June army coup that led to an anti-Communist government in Guatemala.</p>									
29	PRC ShDo U.K. A/C	7/24/54	6	P4	2	N	N	N	N
<p>On 23 July 1954, PRC aircraft shot down a Cathay Pacific (U.K.) airliner, killing 10 of 18 aboard (including 6 Americans). USN aircraft from the carriers <i>Philippine Sea</i> and <i>Hornet</i> provided air cover to the rescue operations. On 26 July, three aircraft from <i>Philippine Sea</i> shot down two PRC fighters that had fired upon them.</p>									
30	Vietnam Evacuations	Aug-54	305	P4	0	Y	Y	N	N
<p>Acting under the terms of the Indochina accords of 1954, the USN and USMC assisted in the relocation of civilians and materiel from North to South Vietnam. Over the course of operation "Passage to Freedom," over 310,000 civilians, 88,000 tons of cargo, and 8,100 vehicles were transported. The operation involved 109 ships and craft, 59 of which were from the amphibious forces.</p>									
31	Accord on Trieste	10/7/54	20	A6	0	N	N	N	Y
<p>On 5 October 1954, an agreement settling the nine-year-old Trieste discord was signed. Ships from the Sixth Fleet moved into the Adriatic Sea as the 3,000 U.S. Army occupation troops were withdrawn. The withdrawal was completed on 26 October.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
32	Tachen Islands	2/8/55	6	P4	6	Y	Y	Y	N
In January 1955, PRC forces began to bombard the Tachen Islands, and in early February, the ROC decided to evacuate several of the islands. The U.S. Navy evacuated over 15,000 civilians and 11,000 military personnel from the islands.									
33	Red Sea Patrols	Feb-56	183	A7	0	N	N	N	N
In response to the growing tension in the Middle East (which centered around the Suez Canal), a destroyer patrol was formed in the Red Sea.									
34	Jordan	Mar-56	62	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
Following a period of growing internal tension and foreign policy turmoil, King Hussein dismissed British General Glubb as Commander of the Jordanian Arab Legion. In reaction to this move, two carriers (<i>Coral Sea</i> and <i>Randolph</i>) and an amphibious force were moved into the Eastern Mediterranean. The formation of a new cabinet in May effectively ended this crisis.									
35	Pre-Suez	Aug-56	69	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal on 26 July 1956. Tensions immediately rose as both France and the United Kingdom began preparations for military operations. Two carriers (<i>Coral Sea</i> and <i>Randolph</i>) and an amphibious force (which was reinforced in early September) were moved into the Eastern Mediterranean. The fleet dispersed in mid-September as the level of tensions in the area appeared to subside.									
36	Suez War	10/30/56	8	A6	3	Y	Y	Y	N
On 29 October 1956, Israel attacked Egypt, and the next day, the United Kingdom and France joined in the invasion. The United States opposed the invasion. Major portions of the Sixth Fleet, including three carriers, were moved into the Eastern Mediterranean. Amphibious forces evacuated over 2,000 endangered Western nationals from the region.									
37	Post-Suez	11/6/56	38	A6	8	Y	Y	N	N
On 5 November 1956, the Soviet Union sent threatening diplomatic notes to Israel, France, and the United Kingdom. The next day, a ceasefire took effect and Egyptian President Nasser requested the assistance of the Sixth Fleet to forestall Soviet intervention. On 7 November, Washington received reports that the USSR would transit six ships from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. In response, the CNO ordered a three-carrier task force to sail from the U.S. to the Western Pacific and a two-carrier task force to sail to vicinity of the Azores. USN forces worldwide were ordered to maintain readiness to execute emergency war plans. Surveillance operations in the Mediterranean were intensified as well. Tensions continued at a high level until U.N. forces were brought into Egypt to serve as a "buffer" on 15 November. The Sixth Fleet was removed from 24-hour-alert status on 13 December.									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
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38	Cuban Civil War	Dec-56	435	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
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During the final phases of Castro's campaign from late 1956 through early 1959, U.S. Navy and Marine forces deployed intermittently to the area. The most significant event came following a 23 October 1958 request by the State Department for the evacuation of U.S. nationals from the Cuban port of Nicaro. The next day, *Kleinsmith* (APD-134) conducted the evacuation without incident. The carrier *Roosevelt* stood by farther out to sea as a contingency force to cover the operation.

39	Jordan Unrest	4/25/57	9	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
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On 15 April 1957, King Hussein dismissed the Jordanian cabinet, leading to urban demonstrations on the 22nd through the 24th. On the 25th, the new royalist government declared martial law. On the same day, major elements of the Sixth Fleet deployed towards the Eastern Mediterranean to demonstrate American support for the King.

40	Haiti	6/14/57	18	A3	0	Y	Y	N	N
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On 14 June 1957, Haiti's provisional government was overthrown by a military coup. The United States responded with a theater alert of amphibious and surface units of the Caribbean Ready Amphibious Squadron.

41	PRC-ROC tension	Jul-57	63	P4	3	Y	Y	N	N
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In June 1957, a buildup of PRC forces opposite Taiwan was reported. In response, Navy forces were moved to the region, with the maximum concentration (three aircraft carriers) occurring in September.

42	Syria	8/21/57	118	A6	4	Y	Y	Y	N
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Because of changes in the Syrian Government, Syria's relations with both the United States and neighboring countries deteriorated. Major portions of the Sixth Fleet were moved to the Eastern Mediterranean, and aircraft were redeployed from Western Europe to Adana, Turkey, as the United States made assurances to Syria's neighbors that the United States would support them against external aggression.

43	Indonesia	12/10/57	174	P4	2	Y	Y	N	N
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From December 1957 through June 1958, there were a number of revolts against the authority of the Sukarno regime. Primarily because of concern over the safety of U.S. citizens and their property, a contingency evacuation force operated north of Sumatra for much of this period. The standby force was disbanded after the central government contained the rebellions in June 1958.

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
44	Venezuela	5/13/58	3	A3	0	Y	Y	N	Y
<p>On 13 May 1958, a mob attacked the motorcade carrying Vice President Nixon from the airport to Caracas. Two companies of the 2nd Marine Division were airlifted from Camp Lejeune to Guantanamo, Cuba, where they boarded an amphibious ship. Two Army companies of airborne infantry were moved from Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, to Puerto Rico. The alert was cancelled on the 15th, following the Vice President's departure from Venezuela.</p>									
45	Lebanon	5/15/58	48	A6	3	Y	Y	N	N
<p>On 15 May 1958, Lebanese President Chamoun informed the U.S. ambassador that U.S. assistance might be requested because of the entrance of Syrian partisans into Lebanon. Three aircraft carriers and a reinforced Marine force were deployed off Lebanon's coast. By 1 July, reports that there had been no massive infiltration of forces led to the withdrawal of most of the forces from the area.</p>									
46	Lebanon	Jul-58	93	A6	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
<p>On 14 July 1958, following a turn for the worse with serious rioting in Beirut, Lebanese President Chamoun requested U.S. assistance. On the same day, there was a coup in Iraq that overthrew a pro-Western government. The first Marine Corps unit landed the next day. The supporting naval force included over 60 vessels, including 3 carriers and an 8-ocean-going minesweeper (MSO) mine force.</p>									
47	Jordan-Iraq	7/17/58	138	A7	0	N	N	N	N
<p>Following the coup against the pro-Western Iraqi Government, Jordan's King Hussein requested and received a contingent of British paratroopers. Several surface vessels were redeployed in conjunction with the British operation.</p>									
48	Quemoy	Aug-58	67	P4	6	Y	Y	Y	N
<p>On 23 August 1958, PRC forces began to shell the Quemoy Islands group, raising the possibility that the islands might be cut off from Taiwan. By the first week of September, a Marine Amphibious Ready Group and six CVs were in the area, and three USMC fighter squadrons had moved from Japan to Taiwan. Elements of the Seventh Fleet escorted ROC resupply vessels to within 3 miles of the islands. Tensions eased with a ceasefire on 6 October.</p>									
49	Panama	4/30/59	5	A3	0	N	N	N	N
<p>On 25 April 1959, a small force landed on Panama's Caribbean coast. The United States offered the Panamanian Government small arms, and a small surveillance patrol was established off Panama's coast to deter additional landings. The invaders surrendered on 1 May.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
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50	Berlin Crisis	May-59	145	A5	2	N	Y	Y	Y
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From fall 1958 on, there was growing tension over Berlin as the Soviets threatened to turn control of access to the city over to the German Democratic Republic. From April through September 1959, the Soviets interfered with the transit of supply trains to West Berlin. There was a general alert of Navy forces throughout the world during most of the May through September timeframe. The most immediate and visible part of the Navy's response came in the Mediterranean, where the carrier force was brought to an advanced state of readiness and deployed in an alert posture. The response terminated on 30 September 1959 following the end of Soviet harassment along the access routes to West Berlin.

51	Laos	Jul-59	103	P4	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
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In early July 1959, the Laotian Government requested U.S. civilian technicians to assist in the training of the Royal Laotian Army, and later that month, Pathet Lao forces launched an offensive along the North Vietnamese border. In mid-July, elements of the Seventh Fleet (including one CVBG and an amphibious force) were deployed near the Vietnamese coast for possible intervention in Laos. The Seventh Fleet returned to normal operations in October after tensions subsided.

52	PRC-ROC	7/5/59	6	P4	2	?	N	N	N
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In relation to growing tensions between the PRC and ROC, and in support of U.S. operational activity off the coast of China, a two-carrier battle group (*Ranger* and *Lexington*) conducted operations in the vicinity of Taiwan.

53	Panama	Aug-59	93	A3	0	N	N	N	N
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In reaction to growing civil disorder in Panama, surface combatants were used for surveillance operations. The surveillance operations continued through November 1959.

54	Congo	7/1/60	124	A4	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
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The former Belgian Congo (now Zaire) became independent on 30 June 1960. Elements of the army quickly revolted, and widespread civil disorder resulted. CVS *Wasp*, with a Marine company aboard, was dispatched to assist in the evacuation of Western nationals. During the remainder of the year, the USN supported U.N. forces in the Congo by providing sealift for U.N. force contingents.

55	Guatemala	11/14/60	27	A3	2	N	N	N	N
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At the request of the Nicaraguan and Guatemalan Governments, President Eisenhower ordered the Navy to establish a patrol off of their Caribbean coasts to guard against possible infiltration. The patrol force included one CVA (*Shangri-La*), one CVS (*Wasp*), and eight surface ships.

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
56	Laos	1/1/61	6	P4	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
<p>Following the Pathet Lao capture of strategic positions on the central plain of Laos, Seventh Fleet forces (including two CVAs (<i>Lexington</i> and <i>Coral Sea</i>), one CVS (<i>Bennington</i>), and an amphibious force) were ordered to the South China Sea. After the situation in Laos stabilized, the units were directed to withdraw on 6 January.</p>									
57	Gulf of Guinea-Congo	2/2/61	34	A4	0	Y	Y	N	N
<p>In early February 1961, the Amity I task force (two amphibious ships and two destroyers) provided troop lift for U.N. forces in the Congo. As the situation deteriorated, the Amity I force was rerouted to the area on 5 March, apparently at the request of the U.S. Ambassador. On 7 March, the force was released from contingency operations.</p>									
58	Laos	3/21/61	85	P4	3	Y	Y	N	N
<p>Because of the deteriorating position of government forces in Laos, elements of the Seventh Fleet were ordered to the South China Sea. While on station, U.S. Navy aircraft conducted reconnaissance missions over Laos. The alert status of the force was relaxed following the start of cease-fire negotiations in mid-June.</p>									
59	Bay of Pigs	Apr-61	62	A3	2	Y	Y	Y	N
<p>On 17 April 1961, American-trained and -supported Cuban exiles invaded Cuba. By 20 April, Cuban forces had decisively defeated the exiles. Carrier task forces and at least one Marine Corps battalion stood by during the operation. USN units remained in the vicinity as the United States attempted to ensure that the captured exiles were not abused by the Cuban Government and tried to negotiate terms for their release.</p>									
60	Dominican Republic	5/30/61	12	A3	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
<p>General Rafael Trujillo was assassinated on 30 May 1961. The Caribbean Ready Amphibious Squadron was reinforced by two additional amphibious squadrons, and a three-carrier task force deployed to the region. The alert was cancelled on 10 June as the Dominican Republic's domestic situation stabilized.</p>									
61	Zanzibar	Jun-61	31	P6	0	Y	Y	N	N
<p>In response to rioting on Zanzibar, the vessels of the Amity II force moved to the vicinity of the island. The safety of the U.S. space-tracking station on the island was a principal concern.</p>									
62	Kuwait	7/4/61	4	P6	0	Y	Y	N	N
<p>Shortly following Kuwait's independence (19 June 1961), Iraq claimed that Kuwait had been improperly withheld from Iraq and that Iraq planned to annex Kuwait. On 30 June, Kuwait requested assistance from the United Kingdom, and Royal Marines landed within 24 hours. On 4 July, the five vessels of the Amity II cruise were directed to sail to the vicinity of Aden to serve as a contingency force. This order was cancelled on 7 July.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
63	Berlin Crisis	Jul-61	102	A5	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
<p>Following a period of increased Soviet pressure over the status of Berlin, German Democratic Republic forces established barriers along the border between the two sectors of Berlin on 13 August 1961. In response, the United States sent reinforcements to the Berlin Brigade. Prior to this, in response to the mounting Soviet pressure, the Navy's forces were augmented with 33 reserve ships and approximately 8,000 Naval Reserve personnel. Elements of the Sixth Fleet were put on alert and a CVS group was moved to the northeast Atlantic.</p>									
64	Dominican Republic	11/18/61	32	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>On 18 November, Dominican President Balaguer declared a state of emergency following the return to the Dominican Republic of two brothers of the slain former dictator, Gen. Rafael Trujillo (see response 60). The Caribbean Ready Amphibious Squadron was deployed off the coast and was reinforced by the <i>Roosevelt</i> CVBG. Operational activity included amphibious force feints directed at the beach and flyovers of A-4Ds just outside Dominican territorial waters to underscore Secretary of State Rusk's statement that the United States would not "remain idle" if the Trujillos attempted to reestablish the dictatorship. The Navy's response ended following the formation of a Council of State on 19 December.</p>									
65	South Vietnam	Dec-61	244	P4	0	N	N	N	Y
<p>During the December 1961 through August 1962 period, the United States increased its military involvement in Vietnam. In December, for example, the first major U.S. Army contingent arrived. On 22 December, a newly formed USN anti-infiltration coastal patrol began operations. These patrols terminated on 1 August 1962.</p>									
66	Dominican Republic	1/18/62	2	A3	0	Y	Y	N	N
<p>On 18 January 1962, a coup ousted the regime in the Dominican Republic. Within six hours, a USN force was ready for a planned show-of-force operation. The deployment was cancelled on 19 January, apparently because the United States was satisfied with the course of events in the Dominican Republic.</p>									
67	Guatemala Riots	3/14/62	9	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>Following student rioting on 13 March 1962, which led to an outbreak of more general civil disorder, the U.S. established a precautionary deployment off the coast of Guatemala. The force included the CVA <i>Midway</i> and the Caribbean Ready Amphibious Squadron.</p>									
68	South Vietnam	4/15/62	849	P4	0	Y	Y	N	N
<p>On 15 April 1962, a Marine company arrived in Saigon. It was the first USMC advisory unit to arrive in the Republic of Vietnam, and its arrival denoted a qualitative change in Navy/Marine Corps operations in South Vietnam.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
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69	Thailand	5/10/62	90	P4	2	Y	Y	N	N
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Following major victories by Pathet Lao forces that moved their units closer to the Thai border, the United States carried out an administrative landing of Marine forces in Thailand at the request of the government of Thailand. About 3,400 Marines moved to Thailand between 17 and 20 May. The United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand sent forces to Thailand as well.

70	Guantanamo	7/25/62	3	A3	0	Y	Y	N	N
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For the first eight months of 1962, there was a particularly serious period of harassment of the U.S. base at Guantanamo. A major response took place in July when it was feared that the security of the installation might be threatened in conjunction with Cuban celebration of the 26th of July revolutionary holiday. The Caribbean Ready Amphibious Squadron deployed to Guantanamo on 25 July, and major air demonstrations were conducted over the base that evening. The alert was terminated on the 27th.

71	Haiti Civil Disorder	Aug-62	14	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
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In early August 1962, U.S. decision-makers were apprehensive concerning potential civil disorders in Haiti. In response, the Caribbean Ready Amphibious Squadron was positioned for possible employment, and a two-destroyer patrol was established in the Gulf of Gonave.

72	Cuban Missile Crisis	10/14/62	38	A3	8	Y	Y	Y	Y
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A 14 October overflight provided evidence that Soviet MRBMs were deployed in Cuba. On 22 October, President Kennedy announced a quarantine of the island nation. Approximately 180 U.S. Navy ships, including 8 carriers and a 60-ship amphibious force, were involved in the response. The blockade was lifted on 20 November.

73	Sino-Indian War	11/19/62	2	P6	1	N	N	N	N
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During the Sino-Indian War, Indian Prime Minister Nehru requested U.S. fighters for possible combat operations against the PRC. In response, an American aircraft carrier was dispatched from the Pacific towards Indian waters; but the crisis passed 24 hours after Nehru made this appeal, and the CV turned back before it reached the Bay of Bengal.

74	Laos	Apr-63	35	P4	2	Y	Y	N	N
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After Pathet Lao forces had inflicted serious defeats on the neutralist faction in Laos, U.S. forces deployed to the area. The two carriers (*Ticonderoga* and *Ranger*) and a three-ship amphibious group returned to normal Seventh Fleet assignments on 5 May, two weeks after a cease-fire agreement was reached.

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
75	Haitian Unrest	4/29/63	34	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>On 16 April 1963, the Haitian Government announced it had uncovered a plot to overthrow the Duvalier regime. Over the coming weeks, tension continued to mount. On 29 April, a 30-man USMC training force was withdrawn from Haiti. On 8 May, Navy ships evacuated 2,279 civilians. Both the United Kingdom and France deployed ships during the crisis. On 17 May, the United States broke diplomatic relations with Haiti. On 3 June, following stabilization of the situation, the United States resumed diplomatic relations and the Navy forces were released from contingency tasking.</p>									
76	Haiti Civil War	8/6/63	17	A3	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>Groups of Haitian exiles invaded Haiti on 5 and 15 August 1963. On 6 August, the Caribbean Ready Amphibious Squadron sailed to the Gulf of Gonave, where it remained until 22 August. The Haitian Government easily defeated the rebels.</p>									
77	Vietnam Civil Disorder	8/25/63	93	P4	2	Y	Y	N	N
<p>U.S. Navy forces responded to domestic disturbances in South Vietnam that culminated in the 1 November 1963 coup overthrowing President Diem. On 25 August, CINCPACFLT was ordered to station Naval forces off the South Vietnamese coast prepared to evacuate American nationals. On 11 September, CINCPAC returned all Navy forces to normal operations. This deployment was the first of several in the worsening South Vietnamese internal crisis. Shortly following the coup, two aircraft carriers (<i>Hancock</i> and <i>Oriskany</i>) and an amphibious force were operating off the Vietnam coast. On 7 November, the last units were released for normal operations.</p>									
78	PRC-ROC	9/20/63	5	P4	1	N	N	N	N
<p>On 20 September 1963, the CVA <i>Hancock</i> was directed to move to a position off Taiwan in anticipation of a PRC bombardment of the offshore islands. This followed a period of active ROC raiding of the mainland.</p>									
79	Dominican Republic	9/25/63	81	A3	0	Y	N	N	N
<p>On 25 September 1963, a coup overthrew the government of President Bosch. The United States suspended diplomatic relations and cut off economic aid. The Caribbean Ready Amphibious Squadron was alerted for the response. The alert was cancelled on 14 December.</p>									
80	Indonesia-Malaysia	Oct-63	78	P4	1	N	N	N	N
<p>The Federation of Malaysia was created on 16 September. The Sukarno regime in Indonesia laid claim to some of Malaysia's territories and conducted a guerilla war in provinces on the island of Borneo. The Western response was carried out primarily by the United Kingdom. There were, however, a number of demonstrative actions taken by the United States, including a 29 November through 17 December port visit by the seaplane carrier AV <i>Salisbury Sound</i> to Singapore.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
81	Zanzibar	1/12/64	2	P6	0	N	N	N	N
On 12 January, a rebel movement overthrew the regime in Zanzibar. On 13 January, the USN DD <i>Manley</i> evacuated 54 U.S. citizens and 36 nationals of other countries to Tanganyika.									
82	Tanganyika	1/20/64	7	P6	0	N	N	N	N
On 20 January 1964, there was an army mutiny in Tanganyika. The DD <i>Manley</i> was directed to return there for possible evacuations. On 25 January, British forces landed and put down the mutiny.									
83	Carib. Surveillance	1/15/64	92	A3	0	N	N	N	N
As a result of possible arms smuggling, a two-destroyer patrol was stationed in the southern Caribbean for surveillance and interception operations.									
84	Panama	Jan-64	101	A3	0	Y	Y	Y	Y
Following serious rioting in the Canal Zone (which left 4 U.S. soldiers and 20 Panamanians dead), the government of Panama suspended diplomatic relations with the United States on 9 January. An amphibious force was kept in the region until a week following the 3 April U.S.-Panamanian agreements that restored diplomatic recognition.									
85	Venezuela	Jan-64	310	A3	0	N	N	N	N
The United States established special surveillance operations in response to reports that Cuba was supplying Venezuelan rebels with arms and personnel. The patrol aircraft and surface ship patrols were terminated on 7 November, after observing more than 200 vessels.									
86	Cyprus	1/22/64	269	A6	1	Y	Y	Y	N
After conflict between Greek and Turkish factions renewed on 21 January 1964, elements of the Sixth Fleet were deployed to the vicinity of Cyprus. Although U.S. Navy vessels conducted patrols off Cyprus throughout this period, there were several phases to this conflict. Aircraft carriers were deployed off Cyprus for most of March, early June, and from 8 August to 2 September.									
87	Brazil	3/31/64	4	A4	1	N	N	N	N
Following domestic unrest, the <i>Forrestal</i> CVBG moved off Santos, Brazil. This unit was on station from 31 March to 3 April. There was a military coup, and a new President was sworn in on 2 April.									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
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88	Laos	4/21/64	42	P4	2	N	Y	Y	N
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Following an abortive rightist coup attempt on 19 April, Pathet Lao units made gains. On 21 April, the *Kitty Hawk* CVBG was ordered to a position in the South China Sea. On 18 May, carrier aircraft began low-level aerial reconnaissance missions over Laos. Following the 7 and 8 June shooting down of Navy reconnaissance aircraft, planes from *Constellation* and *Kitty Hawk* flew air strikes against Pathet Lao antiaircraft positions. On 21 May, the standing carrier presence at Yankee Station in the South China Sea was initiated.

89	Guantanamo	5/1/64	7	A3	0	Y	Y	N	N
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In the midst of serious Cuban harassment of the Guantanamo base, on 27 April 1964, there were indications that the government of Cuban intended to have demonstrations take place along the base's perimeter. The Caribbean Ready Amphibious Squadron deployed to the base for the period 1-7 May.

90	Panama	5/7/64	14	A3	0	Y	Y	N	N
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Because of fears that violence might accompany the Panamanian presidential elections, the Caribbean Ready Amphibious Squadron was deployed off the coast of Panama. It remained there for a week, following the 13 May certification of the election results.

91	Dominican Republic	7/24/64	5	A3	0	N	N	N	N
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U.S. Navy surface ships and patrol air craft conducted four days of special patrol operations designed to detect Cuban arms shipments directed at the Dominican Republic.

92	Gulf of Tonkin	8/2/64	9	P4	2	N	N	N	N
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On 2 August 1964, North Vietnamese MTBs engaged USS *Maddox*; two of the patrol boats were sunk. On 4 August, two destroyers were engaged, and again two patrol boats were sunk. On 5 August, aircraft from the carriers *Ticonderoga* and *Constellation* carried out retaliatory strikes against the North Vietnamese mainland.

NOTE: The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution of 10 August 1964 is used as the starting point for the Vietnam/Indochina War. U.S. Navy activity in the region from this point through the evacuations in April 1975 are considered to be part of the conflict and thus are excluded from consideration in this work.

93	Haiti	8/7/64	3	A3	0	N	N	N	N
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On 7 August 1964, CINCLANT initiated a two-day surveillance operation designed to locate a ship that was believed to be connected with Haitian military forces.

94	Panama	1/7/65	6	A3	0	Y	N	N	N
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In anticipation of possible rioting that might accompany the first anniversary of the 9 January 1964 riots, forces in USCINCSO were put on alert. One LST was put on alert for the 9-12 January period.

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
95	Tanzania	1/17/65	1	P6	0	N	N	N	N
<p>On 17 January 1965, a destroyer was ordered to move to a position off Tanzania following the request by the Department of State for a ship for potential evacuation of U.S. nationals from the country. The alert was cancelled later that same day.</p>									
96	Venezuela-Colombia	Jan-65	91	A3	0	N	N	N	N
<p>In response to reports of clandestine arms shipments and movement of personnel, surface ship and aircraft surveillance patrols were established in the Caribbean.</p>									
97	British Guiana	Apr-65	11	A3	0	N	N	N	N
<p>In response to domestic violence, air and surface patrols were established. On 11 April, Navy aircraft located a Cuban ship that was believed to be carrying arms to rebel forces within British Guiana. Surveillance was held until a Royal Navy vessel arrived on the scene.</p>									
98	Dominican Republic	4/25/65	515	A3	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
<p>Following a period of mounting tension in the Dominican Republic, on 25 April 1965, the U.S. Embassy indicated that a landing might be required to protect American lives and conduct evacuations. Between 27 and 30 April, some 2,400 evacuees were removed by the deployed amphibious force. The first troops went ashore on 28 April, and by 1 May, a total of 1,580 Marines and 2,262 Army troops were on the island. On 28 June 1966, U.S. forces began to be withdrawn from the country.</p>									
99	Yemen	Jul-65	32	P6	0	N	N	N	N
<p>July and August 1965 were critical months in the Yemeni civil war. MIDEASTFOR surface combatants carried out surveillance and presence missions during this period.</p>									
100	Cyprus	8/3/65	30	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>During a period of growing tension on Cyprus that centered on proposed changes to the electoral system, a CVBG and an amphibious force operated off the island.</p>									
101	Indonesia	10/2/65	8	P4	0	Y	Y	N	N
<p>On 30 September 1965, there was an abortive rebellion involving elements of the Indonesian Communist Party and the Indonesian army. An amphibious task force stood by as a contingency evacuation force following the attempted coup.</p>									
102	Indo-Pakistani War	9/11/65	25	P6	0	N	N	Y	N
<p>The Indo-Pakistani War broke out in the first week of September 1965. On 11 September, two ships from MIDEASTFOR left Bahrain en route to Karachi, Pakistan, to act as a contingency evacuation force. On the 15th, USAF planes evacuated U.S. civilians from West Pakistan.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
103	Greek Coup	4/21/67	23	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>The military coup occurred on 21 April 1965. In response, the <i>America</i> CVBG was immediately dispatched to the Ionian Sea. Two amphibious groups were included in the contingency task force.</p>									
104	Six Day War	6/6/67	6	A6	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
<p>On 13 May 1967, Egypt reinforced its forces in the Sinai border and Israel mobilized in response. Following several weeks of growing tension, the war commenced on 5 June. The fleet was initially held back to indicate American noninvolvement in the fighting. On 6 June, two carrier task forces moved closer to the fighting. On 10 June, the President ordered a high-speed carrier movement toward Syria to facilitate a cease-fire agreement.</p>									
105	DD <i>Eilat</i> Sinking	10/21/67	12	A6	2	N	N	N	N
<p>On 21 October 1967, Egyptian ships sunk the Israeli destroyer <i>Eilat</i> using surface-to-surface missiles. In response, two carrier task forces were ordered to a position 100 miles north of Egypt.</p>									
106	Cyprus	11/15/67	24	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>On 15 November 1967, there was renewed communal violence on Cyprus. This led to a contingency deployment of Sixth Fleet units in anticipation of possible evacuations. On the 24th, U.S. citizens were evacuated by commercial aircraft with no military involvement.</p>									
107	USS <i>Pueblo</i>	1/24/68	59	P4	3	N	N	Y	N
<p>On 23 January 1968, North Korean forces seized USS <i>Pueblo</i> in international waters. On the 24th, Task Group (TG) 70.6 (CVA <i>Enterprise</i>) was directed to Korea. Through 22 March, a standing two-carrier force was maintained off Korea, and intermittent deployments were maintained after that point until the release of <i>Pueblo's</i> crew on 22 December.</p>									
108	EC-121 Shootdown	4/15/69	26	P4	4	N	N	Y	Y
<p>On 15 April 1969, a U.S. Navy reconnaissance plane was shot down by Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korean) fighters over the Sea of Japan. Sea-Air Rescue (SAR) efforts began immediately and TF 71 was activated, drawing units from Southeast Asia (including four aircraft carriers). After 26 April, the force was reduced to a one-carrier battle group.</p>									
109	Curacao Civil Unrest	5/31/69	1	A3	0	Y	Y	N	N
<p>Because of riots in Curacao, the fast element of the Caribbean Ready Force (one cruiser and three amphibious ships) was reconstituted on 31 May 1969 and ordered to a position off Curacao in anticipation of possible evacuations. Order was quickly restored, and at sunset on 31 May, the group was ordered to return to normal operations.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
110	Lebanon-Libya Ops	10/26/69	5	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
<p>On 1 September 1969, a coup overthrew the Libyan monarchy. At the same time, conditions were very unsettled in Lebanon, leading to the 22 October resignation of the Lebanese Prime Minister. Contingency forces in the period 26-30 October included two carrier task forces and the Mediterranean Amphibious Ready Group (MARG).</p>									
111	Trinidad	4/22/70	6	A3	0	Y	Y	Y	N
<p>The Government of Trinidad and Tobago declared a state of emergency on 21 April in response to civil unrest and a mutiny of 80 troops. The Caribbean Ready Group was ordered to sail to the vicinity in preparation for evacuation operations.</p>									
112	Jordan	6/11/70	7	P6	1	Y	Y	Y	N
<p>On 9 June 1970, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) seized 32 hostages in a hotel in Amman; 14 Americans were among those held. In addition, on the same day, there was an unsuccessful assassination attempt against King Hussein. CVA <i>Forrestal</i> moved to the Eastern Mediterranean to provide air cover for potential evacuation operations. While the situation in Jordan abated, tensions flared in neighboring Beirut, with an attack on the Jordanian embassy on 12 June. The situation in Lebanon calmed on the 15th, and U.S. forces returned to normal operations on 17 June</p>									
113	Jordan	9/2/70	60	A6	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
<p>Sixth Fleet units were put on alert on 3 September 1970 because of rising tensions in the region. On 6 September, the PFLP hijacked civilian airliners and took them to Dawson Field. Fighting soon broke out between Jordanian and Palestinian forces. Two CVs and the MARG were in the Eastern Mediterranean. Following Syrian intervention on 18 September, CVA <i>Kennedy</i> and elements of the 8th Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB) were ordered from the East Coast to the Mediterranean. On the 19th, troops in Germany and CONUS (82nd Airborne Division) were alerted for movement. By 24 September, all Syrian forces were out of Jordanian territory, and by 5 October, only one carrier was on station in the Eastern Mediterranean.</p>									
114	Haiti succession	4/22/71	37	A3	0	N	Y	N	N
<p>Haitian President Francois Duvalier died on 21 April 1971 and was succeeded as chief of state by his 19-year-old son Jean-Claude. A surface patrol was established in the Windward Passage because of the possibility that the situation might be exploited by Haitian exiles and/or Cuban forces. Additionally, the USMC Battalion Landing Team (BLT) 2/3 was alerted and carried out a contingency reaction drill in CONUS (no amphibious ships were diverted to support this).</p>									
115	Indo-Pakistani War	12/10/71	30	P6	1	Y	N	N	N
<p>The Bangladesh war began on 3 December 1971, and on 7 December, the head of the U.N. relief mission in East Pakistan (Bangladesh) indicated that evacuation of foreign civilians might be required. On 10 December, a CVBG (CVAN <i>Enterprise</i>) and an amphibious ready group were ordered to the Indian Ocean. On 12 December, the Royal Air Force evacuated Western nationals from East Pakistan, thereby eliminating the requirement for an American evacuation operation.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
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116	Bahama Lines	12/15/71	52	A3	0	N	N	N	N
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Following seizure of the steamer *Johnny Express* by Cuban naval forces on 15 December 1971, two U.S. Navy destroyers were put on alert. The remaining four ships of the exile-owned Bahama lines were escorted through the end of January 1972.

117	Lebanon	5/3/73	7	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
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On 3 May 1973, the Palestinian Yarmuk Brigade entered Lebanon from Syria. Two CVBGs (*Forrestal* and *Kennedy*) were alerted for potential evacuation operations. By 9 May, the situation had stabilized.

118	Middle East War	10/6/73	48	A6	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
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On 6 October 1973, Egyptian and Syrian forces launched a surprise attack on Israel. U.S. Navy forces quickly sortied in response to the war, with two CVBGs (*Independence* and *Roosevelt*) and an amphibious force in the Mediterranean and a CVBG (*Kennedy*) in the eastern Atlantic. On 25 October, U.S. forces went on Defense Condition (DEFCON) III alert status, as possible intervention by the Soviet Union was feared. The *Kennedy* CVBG and additional amphibious forces entered the Mediterranean. On 26 October, CINCSAC and CINCONAD reverted to normal DEFCON status. On 31 October, USEUCOM (less the Sixth Fleet) went off DEFCON III status. The Sixth Fleet resumed its normal DEFCON status on 17 November.

119	Middle East Force	10/24/73	22	A7	0	N	N	N	N
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On 24 October, the U.S. merchant ship *La Salle* was shot at at the mouth of the Red Sea. Over the next month, a MIDEASTFOR destroyer escorted U.S. merchant ships in the lower Red Sea.

120	Oil Embargo-IO Ops	10/25/73	159	A6	1	N	N	N	N
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Following the initiation of the oil embargo in the midst of the October War, a CVBG (*Hancock*) was ordered from the South China Sea to the Indian Ocean.

121	Cyprus	7/15/74	39	A6	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
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On 15 July 1974, immediately after a coup on Cyprus, the carrier *America* was ordered to augment the Sixth Fleet instead of returning to the United States. At the same time, port calls for the *Forrestal* CVBG and the Sixth Fleet amphibious groups were cancelled. On 22 and 24 July, evacuees from Cyprus were brought aboard USN vessels. Through August, Sixth Fleet units remained in a high state of readiness in the area as the situation remained tense on the island. On 2 September, the last units were released from contingency tasking.

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
122	Cyprus Unrest	1/18/75	4	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>Following violent Greek Cypriot demonstrations, some of which were outside the American Embassy in Nicosia, the Joint Chiefs of Staff ordered a precautionary deployment of a carrier group to a position southwest of Cyprus. In addition, units of the Sixth Fleet's amphibious force were alerted for possible evacuation duty. By 21 January, the situation had quieted and the alert situation was relaxed.</p>									
123	Ethiopia	2/3/75	4	A7	0	N	N	N	N
<p>In 1974, elements of the Ethiopian military seized control of the government and overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie. As the Ethiopian civil war intensified, a two-ship contingency force took position in the Red Sea for potential evacuation of American citizens who operated the U.S. Navy Communications Station in Asmara. On 4 February, these civilians were evacuated by commercial airliners. On 6 February, the contingency force was released.</p>									
124	Mayaguez	5/13/75	3	P4	2	Y	Y	Y	N
<p>On 12 May 1975, the SS <i>Mayaguez</i> was seized by Cambodian gunboats and escorted to Koh Tang Island. On 14 May, U.S. Marines recaptured the <i>Mayaguez</i> and went ashore on Koh Tang Island, releasing the crew. Air cover was flown by USAF fighters operating from Thailand and by aircraft operating off <i>Coral Sea</i>.</p>									
125	Lebanon	Aug-75	367	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>During 1974 and 1975, the situation in Lebanon generally deteriorated as the nation headed toward civil war. In late June, a U.S. Army colonel was kidnapped and held for two weeks. Starting in August, a contingency evacuation force was maintained for the potential evacuation of the approximately 100 U.S. Government employees and 1,000 U.S. citizens in Lebanon.</p>									
126	Polisario Rebels	1/5/76	18	A5	0	Y	N	N	N
<p>On 3 January 1976, the Moroccan Navy stopped a Soviet cargo ship off the Spanish Sahara and found a cargo of arms. In response to the evidence of increased Soviet support for the Polisario rebels, U.S. Navy vessels made three port visits in Morocco during January 1976.</p>									
127	Tunisia	7/27/76	25	A6	0	N	N	N	N
<p>To reassure Tunisian officials following Libyan threats against Tunisia, the U.S. Embassy at Tunis requested that the port visit by two vessels to Tunis be extended. A frigate made a port visit at Sfax several weeks later at the request of the State Department.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
128	Kenya-Uganda	7/8/76	20	P6	1	N	N	N	N
<p>Because of the possibility of Ugandan military operations against Kenya following the Israeli raid on Entebbe airport, the <i>Ranger</i> CVBG was ordered from the South China Sea to the Western Indian Ocean. In addition, two MIDEASTFOR frigates made successive port calls in Mombassa in mid-July. <i>Ranger</i> was released on 27 July.</p>									
129	Korean Tree Incident	8/19/76	21	P4	1	N	N	Y	Y
<p>Following the murder of two U.S. Army officers (and wounding of four U.S. and five South Korean soldiers) on 18 August 1976 in the Demilitarized Zone, a general buildup and alert of forces occurred in South Korea. The <i>Midway</i> CVBG was ordered from Yokosuka to an operating area in the approaches to the Korea Strait, where it remained until released on 8 September.</p>									
130	Uganda	2/25/77	6	P6	1	N	N	N	N
<p>In response to restrictions placed on Americans in Uganda by President Amin, the <i>Enterprise</i> CVBG was ordered to move to a position off the coast of Kenya. The CVBG was released to normal operations after Amin lifted all travel restrictions on Americans.</p>									
131	Ogaden War	Feb-78	51	P6	1	N	N	Y	N
<p>In late February 1978, surface ships from MIDEASTFOR began surveillance operations of the Somali invasion of the Ogaden region of Ethiopia. Following the collapse of the Somali army in the Ogaden, the <i>Kitty Hawk</i> CVBG was ordered to a holding point north of Singapore. On 23 March, the CVBG was released without having been sent into the Indian Ocean.</p>									
132	Sea of Okhotsk	6/15/78	10	P4	0	N	N	N	N
<p>Following increased Soviet military activity in the Far East, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown asserted that the United States did not recognize the Sea of Japan as a Soviet sanctuary. A week later, three USN ships began operations in the Sea of Japan to underscore the Secretary of Defense's comments and to demonstrate the right of free navigation in international waters.</p>									
133	Afghanistan	Jul-78	31	P6	1	N	N	N	N
<p>During the growing unrest in Afghanistan, the <i>Enterprise</i> CVBG was ordered to remain in the vicinity of Diego Garcia. <i>Enterprise</i> was released as of 31 July.</p>									
134	Nicaragua	9/16/78	16	A3	0	N	N	Y	N
<p>Following a period of growing civil strife in Nicaragua, on 16 September 1978 CINCLANTFLT ordered surface ship surveillance operations off the west coast of Nicaragua. The operations commenced on 20 September and continued to 1 October.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
135	Iran Revolution	12/6/78	86	P6	1	Y	Y	Y	N
<p>On 6 December 1978, following a deterioration in the internal situation in Iran, three surface vessels were ordered to remain in the Persian Gulf/Arabian Sea region following completion of exercise "Midlink." From 28 December through 28 January 1979, the <i>Constellation</i> CVBG was kept in the Singapore area for possible deployment to the Indian Ocean. On 14 February, armed leftists briefly took over the American Embassy in Tehran. On 18 and 21 February, Western nationals were evacuated from Bandar Abbas and Chah Bahar by RN and commercial ships (many of the evacuees were transferred to USN ships in international waters).</p>									
136	China-Vietnam	2/25/79	6	P4	1	N	N	N	N
<p>In response to the 22 February 1979 PRC invasion of North Vietnam and a large Soviet deployment of vessels to the region, USN vessels including the <i>Constellation</i> CVBG entered the South China Sea to monitor the situation.</p>									
137	Yemen	3/6/79	93	P6	1	N	N	Y	N
<p>On 6 March 1979, the <i>Constellation</i> CVBG was ordered from the South China Sea to the Gulf of Aden. The deployment to monitor the fighting between North and South Yemen was, most likely, meant to reassure the Saudis that the United States intended to remain in the region despite the fall of the Shah. A carrier presence was kept in the region until 6 June.</p>									
138	Soviet Troops in Cuba	10/2/79	46	A3	1	Y	Y	Y	N
<p>On 2 October, the JCS issued an executive order directing the establishment of a Caribbean contingency task force, following a month of news reports about the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. On 11 October, 1,800 Marines left Morehead City en route to Guantanamo as part of a reinforcement exercise. In mid-October, the <i>Forrestal</i> CVBG transited close to Cuba in conjunction with the U.S. policy of an increased Navy presence in the Caribbean.</p>									
139	Afghan/Iran Hostages	10/9/79	472	P6	2	Y	Y	Y	Y

In October 1979, the U.S. relationship with the Islamic Republic worsened as riots and massive demonstrations outside the American Embassy in Tehran became a common occurrence. On 9 October, a 20 October deployment of the *Midway* CVBG to the region was ordered. On 4 November, Iranian students seized the U.S. Embassy and took the personnel hostage. On 20 November, the President ordered the *Kitty Hawk* CVBG into the Indian Ocean. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in late December reinforced the decision to maintain two CVBGs in the Indian Ocean. On April 24, an attempted rescue mission failed, with eight U.S. servicemen dead. On 21 January 1981, the hostages were released, after 444 days in captivity.

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
140	Park-Chung Hee	10/26/79	9	P4	1	N	N	Y	Y
Following the assassination of South Korean President Park Chung Hee, DEFCON 3 was declared on 26 October 1979. The <i>Kitty Hawk</i> CVBG was ordered to a position south of Korea. On 5 November, the DEFCON alert returned to normal.									
141	Korea	5/27/80	33	P4	1	N	N	Y	Y
In 1980, a growing storm of protest calling for democratic reforms led to the declaration of martial law in South Korea and the massacre of several hundred people in the town of Kwangju. A carrier moved to the area in late May and a carrier presence was maintained through 28 June.									
142	Iran-Iraq War	9/30/80	125	P6	2	N	N	Y	N
Following the Iraqi invasion of Iran on 22 September 1980, four USAF AWACS aircraft were deployed to Saudi Arabia on 30 September. On 11 October, a reinforcement of the MIDEASTFOR was announced. In mid-October, about 60 U.S., British, French, and Australian warships were in the region to prevent potential Iranian interference with oil traffic through the Straits of Hormuz. In February 1981, a decision was made to maintain two CVBGs in the Indian Ocean even though the hostages had been released.									
143	Poland	12/9/80	24	A5	0	N	N	Y	N
Because of instability along the Polish/Soviet border, the chairman of the NATO Military Committee ordered that STANAVFORLANT would not be released for the Christmas holiday. At the same time, the United States decided to supply NATO with four AWACS aircraft to monitor the border situation.									
144	Morocco	1/29/81	10	A5	0	N	N	N	N
The Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Department of Defense, decided that a well-publicized U.S. Naval visit to Agadir would be desirable to send a signal to the Soviets in response to the positioning of three Soviet Navy ships in the region. A three-day visit by CG-20 <i>Turner</i> early in February followed.									
145	Liberia	4/1/81	15	A5	0	N	N	N	Y
On 1 April President Reagan ordered a company of Green Berets and a Navy destroyer to Liberia to show support for the government of Samuel K. Doe. On 10 April, the Green Berets arrived for 30 days of training exercises with Liberian troops. On 12 April, DD-988 <i>Thorn</i> arrived in Monrovia, Liberia, for a three-day port visit.									
146	Syria	5/3/81	135	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
Following Israeli reprisal raids against Syrian surface-to-air missile (SAM) positions in southern Lebanon, the <i>Forrestal</i> CVBG and the Mediterranean Amphibious Ready Group were ordered into the Eastern Mediterranean on 3 May 1981. In mid-May, the <i>Independence</i> CVBG was retained in the Eastern Mediterranean following a transit through the Suez Canal from the Indian Ocean. On 26 May, <i>Independence</i> was released. On 14 September, the response posture for amphibious forces to conduct evacuation operations was cancelled.									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
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147	Libya	8/1/81	20	A6	2	N	N	N	N
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In response to extensive Libyan claims of sovereignty over international waters, the President authorized Naval exercises in the Gulf of Sidra. During the Freedom of Navigation (FON) operations, two Libyan Air Force fighters were shot down by USN fighters on 18 August.

148	Sadat-Sudan	10/7/81	24	A6	1	Y	Y	Y	N
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Following the 6 October 81 assassination of Egyptian President Sadat at a military parade, a CVBG and the MARG were ordered to a position 120 n.mi. north of Egypt. The forces were sent to the region because of the possibility of Libyan involvement in the assassination and because of fears of Libyan aggression against either Egypt or Sudan.

149	Central America	10/16/81	47	A3	2	Y	Y	N	N
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Amidst growing official concern over arms shipments to rebels in El Salvador, a series of maneuvers began in the Caribbean. On 23 December, DD-989 *Deyo* was tasked to sortie to the coast of El Salvador to conduct surveillance operations. On 2 February, because of the mining of Nicaraguan harbors, the Defense Mapping Agency issued Special Warning #57 warning mariners to avoid Nicaraguan harbors. On 16 February, DD-970 *Caron* completed turnover with *Deyo*, and surveillance operations were to continue in the region for the indefinite future.

150	Israeli Invasion	6/8/82	45	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
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On 6 June 1982, Israeli forces entered Lebanon in operation "Peace for Galilee." On 8 June, the Secretary of Defense ordered the MARG at Rota to the Eastern Mediterranean for potential evacuation of American citizens from Beirut. On 28 June, Israeli forces began a siege of West Beirut. On 20 July, the MARG response posture was relaxed.

151	Peacekeeping Force	8/10/82	30	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
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On 10 August, the alert posture of the MARG was heightened in light of a likely deployment as part of a peacekeeping force to oversee the evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) forces from West Beirut. On 24 August (EDT), the first of 800 Marines began going ashore at Beirut as part of a joint U.S.-French peacekeeping force. On 8 September, following the removal of the PLO forces from West Beirut, the Marines redeployed aboard the MARG ships.

152	Palestinian Massacre	9/22/82	143	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
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On 22 September 1982, following the Phalangist Christian force massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps, the MARG was ordered to the Eastern Mediterranean. From 27 September through 21 January 1983, two carriers were tethered to Lebanon to provide support for the Marine Corps forces ashore. On 11 February, the response posture for carrier support was relaxed as the situation had stabilized.

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
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153	Libya-Sudan	2/14/83	11	A6	1	N	N	N	N
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Following Libyan threats against Sudan, the *Enterprise* CVBG moved from a position off Lebanon to a position north of Libya. USN aircraft from *Nimitz* operated in the Tripoli Flight Information Region (FIR), and the *Nimitz* closed to within 85 miles of the Libyan coast.

154	Honduras	6/14/83	131	A3	1	Y	Y	N	Y
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In 1983, the U.S. Government expressed great concern over the safety of Honduras, citing the threat of invasion from neighboring Nicaragua. On 14 June, 100 Green Beret military advisors arrived in Honduras. On 18 July, the *Ranger* CVBG was diverted from a planned Indian Ocean deployment to the vicinity of Central America through 12 August. On 16 August, the *Coral Sea* CVBG arrived off the east coast of Nicaragua, and on 26 August, the battleship *New Jersey* arrived on station west of Nicaragua. These vessels departed the region in mid-September.

155	Libya-Chad	8/1/83	16	A6	1	N	N	N	N
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Following Libyan aggression against Chad, aircraft from CVN-69 *Eisenhower* operated in the Gulf of Sidra. CV-43 *Coral Sea's* departure from the Mediterranean was delayed for a day because of uncertainty over the situation.

156	Marine Barracks Bomb	8/29/83	170	A6	2	Y	Y	Y	N
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The *Eisenhower* CVBG was ordered to return at "best speed" to the Eastern Mediterranean on 29 August as the situation in Beirut worsened, with more frequent gun battles and growing numbers of USMC casualties. On 12 September, ARG Alpha, the Pacific Amphibious Ready Group, arrived off Beirut. On 4 October, the *Eisenhower* CVBG was authorized to leave the Beirut area, and on 9 October, ARG Alpha's return to PACOM via the Suez was authorized. On 23 October 1983, a suicide bomber struck the Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, killing 241. On the same day, another suicide car bomb killed 58 French paratroopers. Various Sixth Fleet units were ordered to Beirut, both to reassert the U.S. presence and to assist in rescue operations. Following the attack, the *Ranger* CVBG was diverted from port calls in Australia to the North Arabian Sea, where it operated for 122 days. On 26 February 1984, the withdrawal of the USMC contingent of the international peacekeeping force was completed.

157	KAL 007	9/1/83	66	P4	0	N	N	Y	N
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On 1 September 1983, a Soviet air defense fighter shot down Korean Air Lines flight 007 (KAL 007), killing all 267 aboard. USN surface ships were moved to the vicinity to search for debris and provide an American presence.

158	Iran-Iraq	10/8/83	92	P6	1	Y	Y	Y	N
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Following an 18 September 1983 Iranian threat to block oil exports from the Persian Gulf, ARG Alpha was ordered from the Eastern Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean on 8 October. On 10 October, the *Ranger* CVBG arrived in the northern Arabian Sea. *Ranger*, which had been scheduled to depart the region on 18 October, remained through the new year.

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
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159	Korea-Burma	10/11/83	3	P4	1	N	N	Y	N
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The *Vinson* CVBG's departure for CONUS was delayed during the U.S. Secretary of Defense's attendance at funeral ceremonies for the 21 South Korean officials killed by a North Korean bomb in Burma. The CVBG operated in waters off Pusan, South Korea, to underscore the U.S. commitment to South Korea.

160	Grenada	10/20/83	23	A3	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
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On 19 October, in response to mounting political strife in Grenada, the JCS issued a warning order indicating the possible requirement for U.S. military assistance to evacuate U.S. citizens from the island. On 20 October, the *Independence* CVBG and the Amphibious Ready Group en route to the Mediterranean from CONUS were diverted to sail to the vicinity of Grenada to signal U.S. concern regarding events on the island. On 25 October, Marines and U.S. Army rangers landed on the island, and by 27 October, all major objectives were secured. On 4 November, *Independence* and the Amphibious Ready Group renewed their transit to the Mediterranean.

161	Syria	12/3/83	37	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
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On 3 December, two F-14s flying over Lebanon were fired upon by antiaircraft artillery. On 4 December, aircraft from the aircraft carriers *Kennedy* and *Independence* were launched in a strike against anti-aircraft positions; two USN planes were shot down, and one U.S. airman was taken prisoner by Syrian troops.

162	Central America	3/13/84	264	A3	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
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In late January 1984, the Secretary of Defense authorized an increase in U.S. Navy presence operations off Central America during the period of 1 February through 31 July to demonstrate support for El Salvador during elections, deter Nicaraguan aggression, and build confidence in the U.S. commitment to Central America. On 13 March, the *America* CVBG left for operations off the east coast of Central America that coincided with Salvadoran elections on 25 March. Similar operations throughout the year included battleship, carrier, and amphibious warfare operations.

163	Persian Gulf	Apr-84	245	A7	1	N	N	Y	N
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Following Iraqi initiation of a major antishipping campaign, the commitment to a continuous aircraft carrier presence in the North Arabian Sea was renewed. In late May, MIDEASTFOR ships began to escort U.S. flag merchant ships because of the escalating violence in the region. On 4 June, DOD officials announced that the United States had sent AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia. (The next day, Saudi warplanes, guided by an AWACS, shot down an Iranian plane in Saudi airspace.)

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
164	Red Sea Mines	8/3/84	46	A7	0	Y	N	N	N
<p>On 9 July 1984, a Soviet merchant ship was struck by an unidentified explosion in the Red Sea. On 3 August, following a number of additional mine strikes and an Islamic Jihad announcement that it had laid 190 mines in the Red Sea, a small U.S. mine-countermeasures team was sent to the Red Sea. On 9 August, U.S. minesweeping operations using helicopters operating off USN ships began. In addition to the U.S. efforts, vessels from France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union conducted minesweeping operations.</p>									
165	Beirut Embassy	9/21/84	42	A6	0	Y	Y	N	N
<p>On 21 September, amidst renewed terrorist threats against the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, three ships were ordered off Lebanon to provide a sea-based contingency response capability. On 18 October, Sixth Fleet units in the Cyprus area were placed on alert because of a terrorist threat to the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia.</p>									
166	Saudi Hijacking	11/6/84	1	A6	1	N	N	N	N
<p>Following the 5 November hijacking of a Saudi airliner to Iran, the <i>Enterprise</i> CVBG was ordered to the northern Arabian Sea. On 6 November, the order was cancelled.</p>									
167	Cuba	11/30/84	1	A4	1	N	N	Y	N
<p>On 30 November, <i>Nimitz</i> (CVN-68) and an escorting cruiser were ordered from Charlotte Amalie to an area just off the Cuban coast when a Navy-chartered vessel broke down and drifted into Cuban waters. The response was cancelled when the USCG ship <i>Reliance</i> took the stricken vessel under tow and removed it from Cuban waters.</p>									
168	U.S. Pers. in Lebanon	Mar-85	32	A6	1	N	N	N	N
<p>Following threats against U.S. personnel at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, the <i>Eisenhower</i> CVBG was diverted from Majorca to the Eastern Mediterranean while U.S. personnel were evacuated by helicopter to Cyprus.</p>									
169	TWA 847 Hijacking	6/14/85	41	A6	1	Y	Y	N	N
<p>On 14 June 1985, TWA Flight 847 was hijacked to Beirut by Shiite terrorists. The <i>Nimitz</i> CVBG was ordered from Italy to the Eastern Mediterranean, along with the MARG with 1,800 Marines embarked. <i>Nimitz</i> was on station in the Eastern Mediterranean until 24 July, following the release of the passengers and aircraft.</p>									
170	Persian Gulf	9/13/85	19	A7	0	N	N	N	N
<p>On 13 September 1985, COMIDEASTFOR ordered the escort of an MSC ship because of recent Iranian seizures of merchant vessels. On 22 September, two vessels were diverted from an ASW exercise with the <i>Kitty Hawk</i> CVBG to resume Persian Gulf surveillance operations.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
171	<i>Achille Lauro</i>	10/7/85	4	A6	1	Y	N	N	N
<p>On 7 October 1985, following the Palestinian terrorist hijacking of the Italian cruise ship <i>Achille Lauro</i>, Sixth Fleet vessels (including CV-60 <i>Saratoga</i>) moved to the Eastern Mediterranean. On 10 October, F-14s from <i>Saratoga</i> forced an Egyptian airliner with the hijackers aboard to Italy, where the hijackers were taken into custody.</p>									
172	Egypt Air Hijacking	11/23/85	3	A6	1	N	N	N	N
<p>On 23 November 1985, an Egyptian airliner was hijacked to Malta. USN ships, including CV-43 <i>Coral Sea</i>, responded to the hijacking and moved toward Malta for contingency purposes.</p>									
173	Persian Gulf Escort	1/12/86	141	A7	0	N	N	N	N
<p>The tension in the Persian Gulf persisted as the Tanker War continued unabated. The 12 January 1986 Iranian boarding of the SS <i>President Taylor</i> led to closer USN escort of U.S. merchant vessels. On 12 May, the destroyer <i>David R. Ray</i> deterred an Iranian Navy attempt to board another U.S. merchant ship.</p>									
174	Yemen Civil War	Jan-86	32	P6	0	N	N	N	N
<p>In January 1986, amidst the bloody civil war in South Yemen, vessels from the Middle East Force, including the flagship <i>La Salle</i>, moved off the Yemeni coast for potential evacuation operations. An RN vessel carried out endangered Western nationals.</p>									
175	OVL-FON Ops	Jan-86	85	A6	3	N	N	N	N
<p>Following terrorist attacks on 27 December 1985 in the Rome and Vienna airports, a series of Freedom of Navigation operations in the Gulf of Sidra (Operations in the Vicinity of Libya, OVL) were approved. Code-named "Attain Document," the first two (26-30 January and 12-15 February) occurred without incident. During "Attain Document III" (23-29 March 1986), two SA-5 missiles were shot at U.S. aircraft by a SAM site on 24 March. Over the next 16 hours, two Libyan patrol boats were sunk by USN aircraft.</p>									
176	Lebanon hostages	Mar-86	1	A6	0	N	N	N	N
<p>A USN vessel was diverted from a point off the coast of Lebanon to stand by to pick up hostages. The vessel was soon returned to scheduled operations as no hostages were released.</p>									
177	La Belle Disco, Libya	4/10/86	6	A6	2	N	N	Y	N
<p>On 5 April, the La Belle Discotheque in the Federal Republic of Germany was bombed, resulting in the death of one U.S. serviceman and many injured. On 14 April, aircraft from the carriers <i>Coral Sea</i> and <i>America</i>, as well as USAF FB-111s from Lakenheath AFB in the United Kingdom, struck targets in Libya.</p>									

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
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178	Pakistan Hijacking	Sep-86	1	A6	1	N	N	N	N
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Following the hijacking of a Pakistani airliner, the *Forrestal* CVBG was ordered to head toward the Eastern Mediterranean in case the aircraft took off for Larnica in Cyprus or Beirut. The vessels were soon released for normal operations as this did not occur.

179	Persian Gulf Ops	Jan-87	579	A7	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
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The U.S. operations in the Persian Gulf were perhaps the most involved use of USN forces since the Vietnam War. U.S. operations increased in intensity during 1987, as the U.S. agreed to reflag and escort a number of Kuwaiti oil tankers. Notable points in the operations include the following: 17 May 1987, an Iraqi Exocet missile hit the frigate *Stark*, killing 37 U.S. sailors; 21 July 1987, "Earnest Will" escort operations began; 22 July, the tanker *Bridgeton* struck a mine; 21 September, U.S. forces captured an Iranian vessel laying mines; 6 October, three Iranian small boats were destroyed; 19 October, an Iranian oil-drilling platform was destroyed; 14 April 1988, FFG-58 *Roberts* struck a mine; 18 April, retaliation operations against two Iranian oil drilling platforms led to a day-long naval battle in which many Iranian naval units were damaged or sunk; and, on 3 July 1988, in the midst of a surface engagement, CG-49 *Vincennes* shot down an Iran Air Airbus, killing all 290 passengers and crew. On 20 August 1988, a U.N.-sponsored cease-fire went into effect, ending the nearly eight-year-long war.

180	Hostages in Lebanon	Feb-87	29	A6	1	N	N	N	N
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In response to growing tension over hostages in Lebanon, the *Kennedy* CVBG was ordered to a MODLOC off Lebanon for potential evacuation operations.

181	Summer Olympics	Sep-88	31	P4	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
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During the Summer Olympics in Seoul, South Korea, the United States deployed forces to deter a feared disruption of the Olympics by North Korea. At one point, two CVBGs (*Nimitz* and *Midway*) were operating in the Sea of Japan providing an augmented U.S. Navy presence during the Olympics.

182	Burma Unrest	Sep-88	31	P6	0	Y	Y	N	N
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During unrest in Burma, Amphibious Ready Group ALPHA was sent to a MODLOC off Burma for possible evacuation of U.S. citizens. The endangered U.S. citizens finally left Burma by commercial air.

183	Maldives Coup	11/17/88	1	P6	1	N	N	N	N
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The *Nimitz* battle group was put on alert to provide a U.S. presence near the Maldives. The movement was cancelled after Indian troops sent to the island chain quickly repelled the attempted coup by an armed group of "probable" Sri Lankan Tamil mercenaries.

Table 6. (Continued)

Number	Name	Begin date	Length	OAC	CVs	Am	USMC	USAF	USA
184	Lebanon Civil War	Feb-89	45	A6	?	Y	Y	N	Y
During February 1989, fighting in Beirut intensified. In mid-February, following the outbreak of fighting near the U.S. Embassy, the MARG was ordered to move to the Eastern Mediterranean for potential evacuation operations.									
185	China Civil Unrest	Jun-89	31	P4	1	N	N	N	N
During the demonstrations in China, and throughout the military crackdown in Beijing, a carrier battle group steamed in the South China Sea.									
186	Panama Elections	5/11/89	52	A3	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
Following a violent election campaign and annulment of the results by Panamanian President Noreiga, President Bush ordered a reinforcement of U.S. forces in Panama. A light infantry battalion from the U.S. Army's 7th Infantry Division and a company from the 2nd USMC division were flown to Howard Air Force Base outside Panama City. U.S. Navy vessels alerted in support of this contingency response included an aircraft carrier.									
187	Hostages in Lebanon	8/1/89	32	A6	2	Y	Y	N	N
Following the Israel capture of Sheik Obeid and claims that Lt.Col. William R. Higgins, USMC, had been killed, USN forces were ordered to steam toward Lebanon and Iran. The <i>America</i> CVBG was ordered from Singapore to the Arabian Sea; the <i>Coral Sea</i> CVBG left a port call in Alexandria, Egypt, ahead of time; and BB-61 <i>Iowa</i> broke off a port call in Marseilles, France, to steam east toward Lebanon. The cruiser <i>Belknap</i> , with the Sixth Fleet commander aboard, headed to the waters off Lebanon, canceling its participation in a port call in the Soviet Union.									

NOTES: See table 1, page 9, for notes.

SOURCES: See Selected Bibliography for partial source list.

GLOSSARY

APD	High-Speed Transport
ARG	Amphibious Ready Group
AV	Seaplane Tender
BLT	Battalion Landing Team
CA	Cruiser
CINCLANT	Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic
CINCLANTFLT	Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet
CINCCONAD	Commander-in-Chief, Continental Air Defense
CINCSAC	Commander-in-Chief, Strategic Air Command
CONUS	Continental United States
CV	Aircraft Carrier
CVA	Aircraft Carrier, Attack
CVAN	Aircraft Carrier, Attack (nuclear-powered)
CVB	Large Aircraft Carrier (attack)
CVBG	Carrier Battle Group
CVL	Aircraft Carrier, Small
CVN	Aircraft Carrier (nuclear-powered)
CVS	Aircraft Carrier, Support (antisubmarine warfare)
DD	Destroyer
DEFCON	Defense Condition
FON	Freedom of Navigation
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
LST	Landing Ship, Tank
MAB	Marine Amphibious Brigade
MARG	Mediterranean Amphibious Ready Group
MIDEASTFOR	Middle East Force
MODLOC	Modified Location
MRBM	Medium-Range Ballistic Missile
MSC	Military Sealift Command
OVL	Operations, Vicinity of Libya
PACOM	Pacific Command
PFLP	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
PRC	People's Republic of China
ROC	Republic of China
SAR	Sea-Air Rescue
STANAVFORLANT	Standing Naval Forces, Atlantic
TF	Task Force
TG	Task Group
USCINCSO	U.S. Commander-in-Chief, Southern Command
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USMC	U.S. Marine Corps
USN	U.S. Navy

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NOTE: This is a partial bibliography, reflecting sources that were used for multiple crises and which provided substantial information on the United States use of force (especially naval forces) during those crises. Additional sources were used for almost every individual crisis response.